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COMPOUND OXYGEN.





A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and

ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment" Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen Magnetized, and the Compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. Office Patients are under our personal inspection and care, visiting the office daily, or as frequently as their cases may require. The treatment is by inhalation.

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"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS," is the title of a new be chure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, which gives to a inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of severa hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases,—many of them after bein abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application Read the brochure! or call and see us.

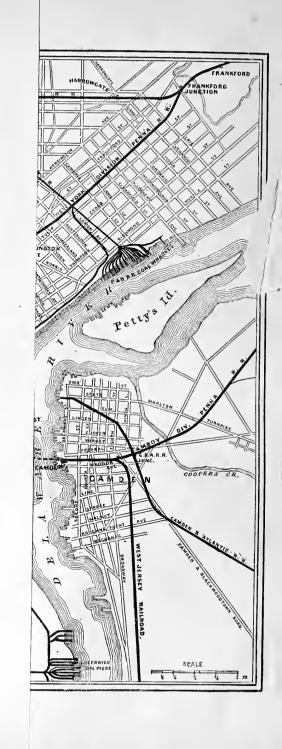
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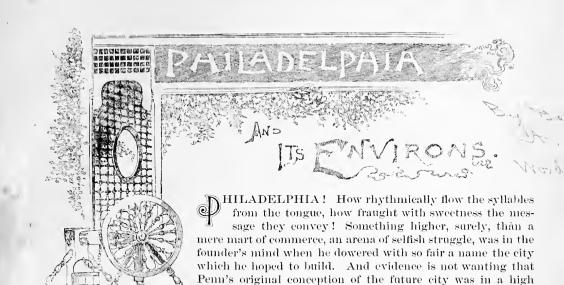
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa





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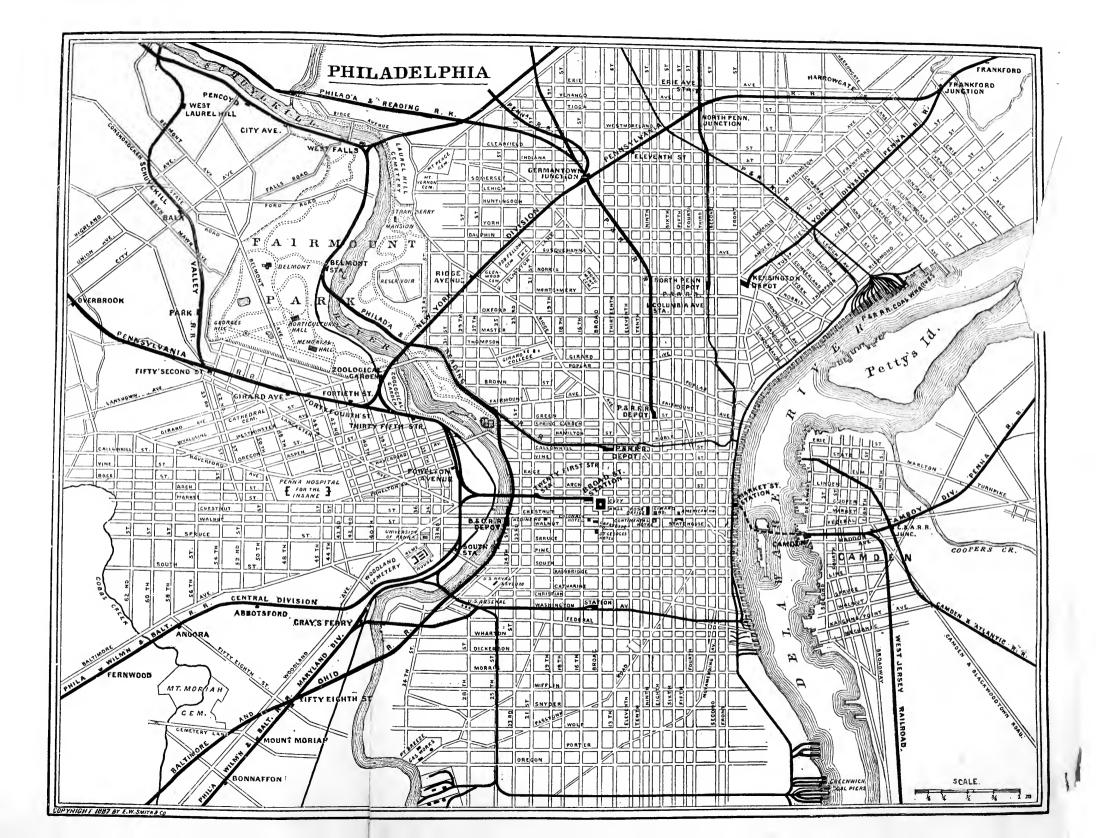


so that, to quote the founder's words, "it may be a green country town which shall never be burnt and always be wholesome." But Penn's pastoral plan was not to be realized. His commissioners for selecting the site of the future city arrived in the latter part of the year 1681, and were joined in the early summer of 1682 by Captain Thomas Holme, his surveyorgeneral. It was found practicable to devote to the purposes of the city's site only about thirteen hundred acres, and one of the earliest surveys on record is of a lot on what is now Walnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, two hundred and twenty feet in length by fifty feet in width.

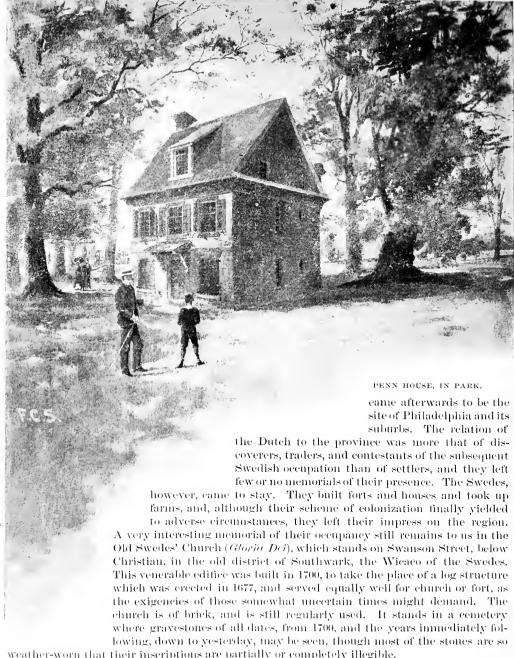
degree Arcadian. He pictured to himself an area of ten thousand acres divided into lots of one hundred acres each, the owner's dwelling placed in the centre of his lot and surrounded with gardens and orchards,

If, however, Penn's ideal of what his city was to be had proved too idyllic to be realized, in other matters respecting it he had showed himself sufficiently practical. Especially had this been the fact in the steps he took, while still in England, to attract attention to his enterprise. He most skilfully and shrewdly advertised it all over England and the Continent, and with such effect that a stream of immigration began to pour in upon the city and adjacent regions. During the year 1682, twenty-three ships—one every sixteen days—arrived in the Delaware, crowded with settlers all eager to have their lands laid off so that they might begin to build, many of them living, meanwhile, in tents, or in caves dug in the banks of the Delaware and the Schuylkill. Penn himself arrived in the Delaware in October, 1682. Either, before or shortly after his arrival there was built for his occupancy the first brick house erected in the settlement. It was originally placed on a small street running from Market to Chestnut, between Front and Second, named Letitia, in honor of Penn's daughter. The house itself was subsequently given by Penn to this daughter, and hence is frequently spoken of as the "Letitia House." It has been preserved with pious care, and a few years ago, when improvements of the neighborhood in which it was situated rendered its demolition or removal necessary, it was taken to Fairmount Park, where it now stands near the Lansdowne entrance, one of the most substantial and interesting souvenirs of the great founder which have come down to us.

In a work like this it is manifestly impracticable to go closely into the historical details of the times preceding Penn's taking possession of his proprietary province. We must, however, in passing, remind the reader of the Dutch and Swedish occupancy of the region which







weather-worn that their inscriptions are partially or completely illegible.

The plan of the city, as it came to be, was a parallelogram two miles long, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, by one mile wide, and contained nine streets running from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, crossed by twenty-one running north and south. In the centre was a square of ten acres, and in each quarter of the city one of eight acres, for public promenades and athletic exercises. This plan, so far as the arrangement of the streets is concerned, is still substantially adhered to.

The streets running east and west were, with the exception of High Street, named after

native trees. They were Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, High, Chesnut (sic), Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar. Of these, Sassafras and Mulberry are now called Race and Arch, High is Market, and Cedar, South Street. The streets intersecting these were numbered from each river to Broad Street, which, in the original plan, was in the middle of the plot, the western series being distinguished by the clumsy affix of "Schuylkill," as "Schuylkill Front," "Schuylkill Second," etc., until a comparatively recent period, when their nomenclature was reconstructed on more intelligent principles.

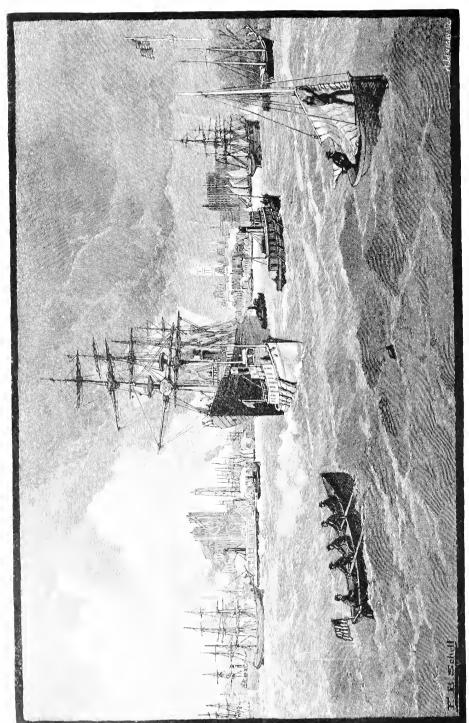
The city proper was confined within these narrow limits from the date of its incorporation by Penn, in 1701, until 1854, when the Legislature, yielding to what was evidently the desire



OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

of a majority of the people of the city and county, passed the act of consolidation, by operation of which the outlying districts, boroughs, and townships were all merged with the metropolis, and the city of Philadelphia became coterminous with the county, so that now it embraces a territory twenty-three miles long and averaging five and a half miles broad,—an area of one hundred and twenty-nine and one-eighth square miles. On this magnificent area the great city is extending its borders with marvellous rapidity. Its population may be fairly estimated at considerably more than a million and its houses at not less than two hundred and sixty thousand.

In the city proper, and especially in its great suburb of Germantown, there still exist many admirable specimens of colonial architecture and well-preserved interiors, which furnish hints and motives to the builders of to-day, and of which, since the art renaissance brought about by the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, they are not slow to avail themselves. In houses of every class is this sense of the æsthetic shown. It has long been Philadelphia's boast that her working population was the most comfortably housed of any in the world, and formerly comfort was the only end aimed at; but now, while all practical needs are provided for as sedulously as ever, there is superadded a degree of attention to appearance and picturesqueness hitherto honored rather in the breach than in the observance. These houses become, therefore, in a double sense, educators, leading their inmates to lives of decency and cleanliness by their convenient and well-ordered arrangement, and, by their artistic construction and decoration, instilling a love for the beautiful and an aspiration for something higher than the mere supplying of creature comforts.



DELAWARE RIVER VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

OME from what direction he may, the visitor to Philadelphia will find his approach interesting and attractive. If he come from the sea he enters a magnificent bay, which, as



OLD MANTEL AND DOOR-WAY.

he progresses, contracts into a river of still magnificent breadth, the shores of which present a varied aspect of cultivated farms, towering forests, villages. towns. Forty miles below the city the massive walls of Fort Delaware rear themselves menacingly, and constitute the first suggestion of the rich metropolis which lies beyond. Passing the cities of Wilmington and Chester,

the clang of hammers, the salute of the steam-whistle, and the hulls of building ships give token of industrial centres. Nearing the city, the low-lying Navy Yard at League Island and the great grain elevators and oil refineries that cluster about

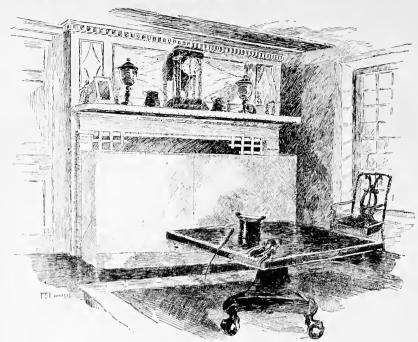
the junction of the Delaware and the Schuylkill attract attention, and, if the season be the late spring-time, the traveller may catch a glimpse of the hauling of the great shad seine at Gloucester, on the eastern shore.

And now the seene becomes alive with busily-plying craft of various sorts and sizes, from the transatlantic steamer just starting on its ocean voyage to the tiny sail-boat of the amateur mariner. Docks and wharves line the shore, great warehouses loom aloft, and far away across the house-tops the white tower of the new City Hall rises mistily skywards.

If the traveller's approach, though still from the south, be by land, whether he come by the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad or by that of the Baltimore and Ohio, he will find much of interest to note, though he must lose much of the picturesqueness of the water approach. He will pass through, rather than by, the cities of Wilmington and Chester, whose ship-building and other manufacturing interests give them prominence, and he will traverse a region most closely identi-

fied with both the Swedish pioneers and the early English settlers.

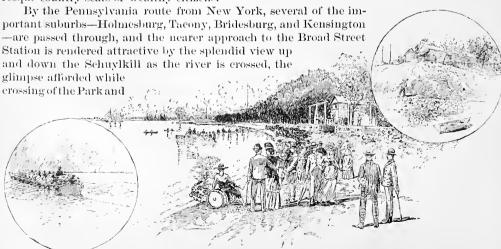
There are two principal approaches to Philadelphia from the north,—one through the romantic and picturesque valley of the Lehigh, and over the rich farming lands that inter-



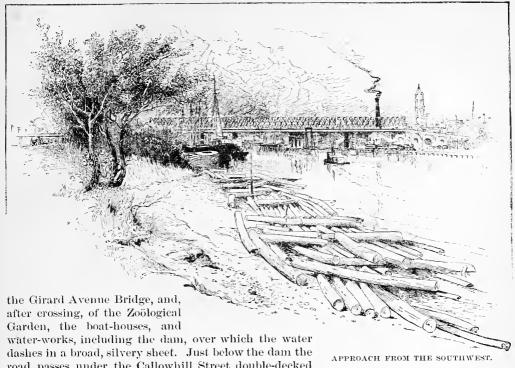
OLD INTERIOR.

vene between the Lehigh hills and the city limits; the other down the valley of the Schuylkill. By the former route the traveller enters the city by the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and is landed either at Third and Berks Streets or at Ninth and Green Streets; by the other route he may come either over the Reading or the Pennsylvania Railroads; in the one case arriving at Callowhill and Thirteenth Streets, in the other at Broad and Filbert Streets.

From New York and the East access to Philadelphia is had either by the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or by the Bound Brook division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Both these routes bring the traveller into the city through a region beautifully diversified by hill and dale, farm and woodland, and ornamented with the picturesque country-seats of wealthy citizens.



SHAD FISHING, GLOUCESTER.

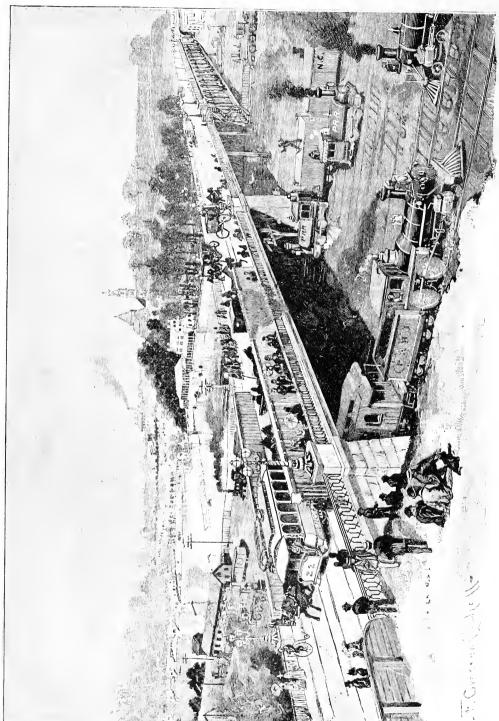


road passes under the Callowhill Street double-decked

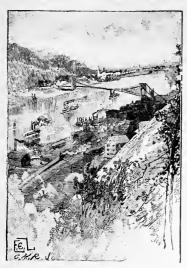
bridge, itself an interesting object, but made additionally so by being the successor of the old



Philadelphia may be approached from the west either by the Reading route, down the



CALLOWHILL STREET DOUBLE-DECKED BRIDGE,



OLD WIRE BRIDGE, ON SCHUYLKILL.

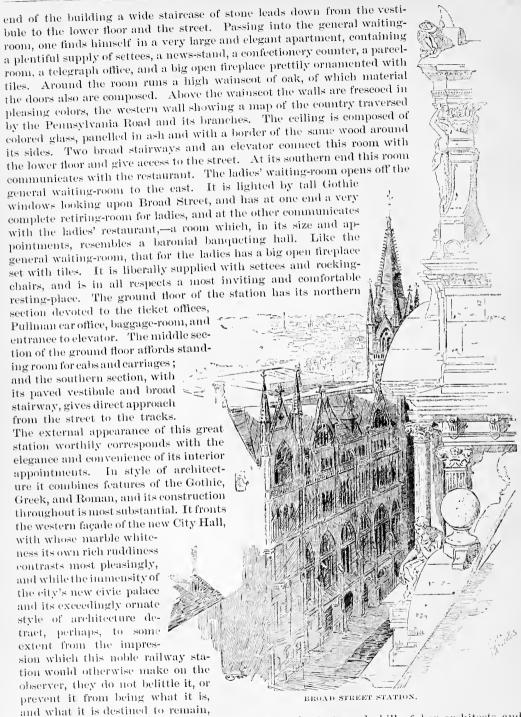
Lehigh Valley, or by the great main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. By this latter, traversing as it does the magnificent agricultural counties of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery, the traveller is brought to the city through the very garden of Pennsylvania. His approach to the metropolis is signalled by the frequency of gentlemen's country-seats which attend his progress and which, with their artistic and picturesque dwellings and their well-kept lawns, most beautifully diversify the view. A few miles from the city he passes one of the most celebrated of the near-by summer resorts of the fashion and culture of Philadelphia,—the Devon Inn,—kept by the Messrs. Crump, who are also proprietors of the Colonnade Hotel in the city. The towered and gabled structure constituting this noted hostely stands to the right of the road, and is a prominent and pleasing object in the landscape. Coming to the Schuylkill the river is crossed by an iron bridge which joins the elevated viaduct leading into the Broad Street Station. This elevated way is a splendid example of constructive engineering, and fitly illustrates the enterprise of the great corporation whose property it is.

The Pennsylvania Company formerly had its principal city station at Thirty-second and Market Streets, but, finding that the logic of events demanded that it should have a more central location, it bought up all the properties on the south side of Filbert Street, from the Schuylkill to Broad Street, a distance of nine squares, demolished and removed all the existing structures, and on the site thus obtained erected this viaduct, which is a solid construction of brick and stone masonry spanning the several streets which cross its course by arches, and carrying on its top the road-bed and tracks of the great steam thoroughfare.

Arrived at the Broad Street Station the traveller finds himself in the most palatial railway terminus in the world. The track room of this great station is a wide, lofty apartment, affording space for eight tracks and the necessary passenger platforms. The walls, composed of various-colored bricks set in artistic patterns and diversified with terra-cotta ornamentations, rise to a lofty height and sustain a roof of immense span, supported by iron trusses and girders. At its eastern extremity it is closed by a high wrought-iron barrier of graceful pattern, through which exit and entrance gates communicate with a roomy vestibule, from which doors open into the waiting-rooms, restaurant, etc., while at the southern



VIEW DOWN FILBERT STREET, SHOWING ELEVATED ROAD.

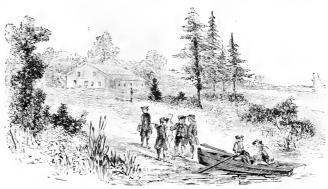


—one of Philadelphia's proudest monuments to the taste and skill of her architects and mechanics.



HILADELPHIA had its beginning in the region bordering the Delaware between what are now Pine Street on the south and Arch Street on the north. A tradition exists that Penn first set foot on the site of his future city at the "Blue Anchor Landing," at the mouth of Dock Creek, in the vicinity of what is now the corner of Front and Dock Streets, where stood the "Blue Anchor Tavern,"—the first house built within the ancient limits of the city. Then, and long afterwards, Dock Creek was a considerable stream; Penn counted

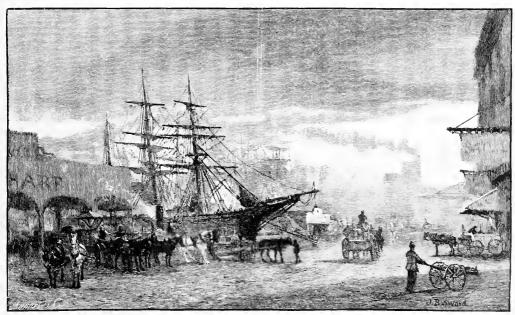
on it to furnish a natural canal to the heart of the town, and it was used for that purpose at first, but the water became so offensive, and the mud and washings of the city filled it up so rapidly, that it was finally arched over, and wagons now run where boats formerly floated, and the visitor to the venerable Girard Bank, on Third Street, below Chestnut, sees little to remind him that on the site of this stately pile a sloop, "loaded with rum from Barbadoes," once lay and discharged her cargo. And



PHILADELPHIA AS PENN FIRST SAW IT. THE BLUE ANCHOR LANDING.

this explains the anomaly of the winding Dock Street in the midst of the primly-drawn right lines of the ancient town: the street was constructed over a winding creek.

The Blue Anchor Tavern was the beginning of Philadelphia, but other houses were in progress before it was finished; Front Street was soon opened, and building followed its line.



DELAWARE AVENUE SHIPPING.

The growth of the city, beginning thus on the Delaware, pushed gradually north, south, and west, until it became what we now see it. Dock Creek, as we have seen, was obliterated. "Society Hill," in the neighborhood of Front and Pine, where Alderman Plumsted had his



FISH AND OYSTER BUSINESS (AN INTERIOR).

hanging-garden, and Whitefield, at a later day, preached to fifteen thousand people, was razed, as was also the high bluff on the Delaware bank, which Penn was anxious to preserve as a public promenade forever, ordering that no houses should be built east of Front Street.

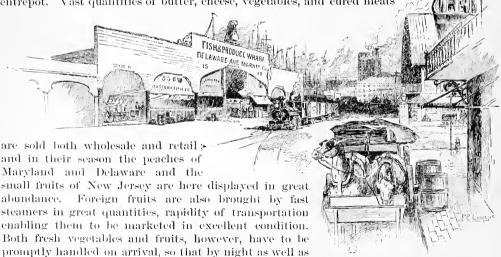
Penn's idea of preserving the immediate waterfront as a public pleasureground early yielded, however, to a more prosaic view, for, as the city grew and its commerce increased, we find him making leases of this tract for wharf and warehouse purposes, at very remunerative figures.

Even, however, after becoming aware that his cherished water-front must be devoted to business rather than pleasure, he could scarcely have forecast the busy scene which it now presents. Besides the piers and wharves in the extreme lower portion of the city for the accommodation of the coal, oil, and grain industries that are congregated there, a continuous range of slips, wharves, docks, and piers line the Delaware's edge from below Washington

Avenue to above Richmond. Delaware Avenue, which runs immediately along the river, presents one of the busiest scenes to be found in the city. Here naturally centres the fish and oyster business, and hither resort, from all sections of the city and suburbs, the retail dealers in these articles of food.

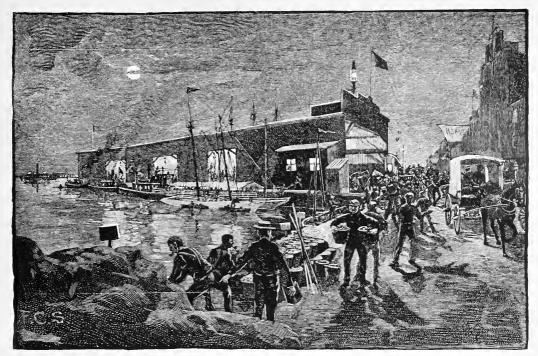
Besides the fish and oyster trade, the produce business largely, and the fruit business almost exclusively, find along the wharves their natural entrepôt. Vast quantities of butter, cheese, vegetables, and cured meats

by day the wharves devoted to this trade present a lively



FISH AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, DELA-WARE AVENUE.

The coal wharves of the Reading Railroad constitute a point of interest on the upper river-front. These are in the old district of Richmond, and are reached by a branch which

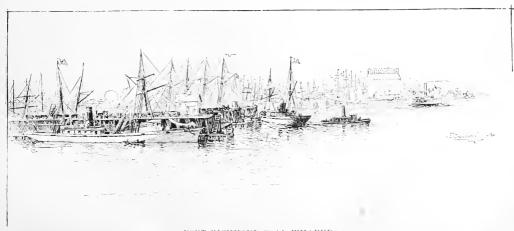


ERUIT BUSINESS AT NIGHT

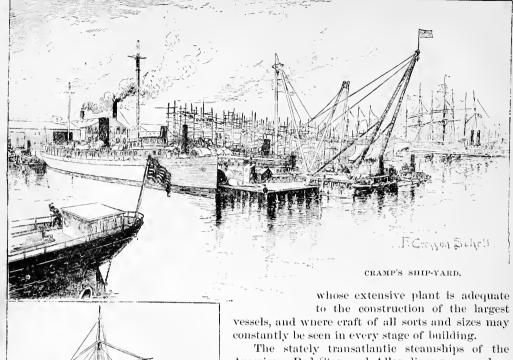
leaves the main line of the Reading just south of West Falls Station, and, crossing the Schuylkill by a stone bridge of magnificent proportions, traverses the upper part of the city to the Delaware.

The Reading Company owns and runs twelve steam colliers, carrying coal from these wharves to Eastern ports. Their aggregate capacity is fourteen thousand four hundred tons, and up to November 30, 1886, they had made a total of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-six voyages, their constant passage up and down the river forming a salient feature in its life. Another familiar scene in the river panorama are the vessels of the celebrated Clyde's steam lines, which are elegant packets plying to New York and to Southern ports.

This upper portion of the river-front is the seat of several of the most important of the city's industries. Prominent among these is the iron ship-building yard of Messrs. Cramp & Sons,



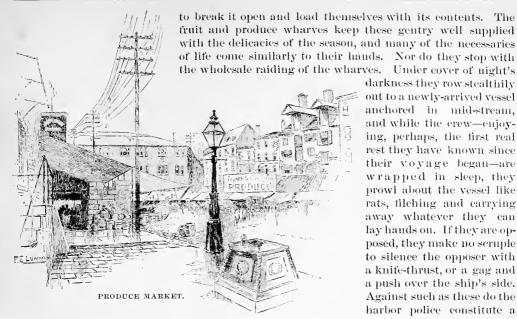
PORT RICHMOND COAL WHARVES.



American, Red Star, and Allan lines come and go with a regularity that seems to laugh to scorn the perils of the deep, and punctuate, as it were, the constant flitting of the steamers that ply to the various towns and cities up and down the Delaware. When to these are added the "ocean tramps" familiar to every seaport, the busy tugs, the ponderous ferry-boats, the vast fleet engaged in the grain, the oil, the fish, and the produce trades, to say nothing of the jaunty Delaware River "tuck-up" and the sancy sporting craft, an ensemble is made that fringes the water-front of the city with a life and character of its own, and which, like the larger world ashore, needs always the oversight and sometimes the intervention of the guardians of These are afforded the law to keep it straight. by the harbor police, a force consisting of a lieutenant, a sergeant, two engineers, two pilots, and

ten men, who are charged with the protection of life and property on the waters of the harbor and along the docks. A steam-tug and two row-boats constitute their equipment for patrolling the harbor, and one of the small boats is constantly manned and on the water. The force is almost entirely composed of men who have seen service in the civil war, and who have the courage, the discipline, and the fighting capacity of trained soldiers. These qualities are all needed in the dangerous and difficult service which they are called on to perform. The uninitiated have no conception of the amount of crime and attempted crime that finds its sphere of operations on the water-front. The "Rogue Riderhoods" and "Gaffer Hexams," so graphically described by Dickens, have their types along the Delaware and the Schuylkill as well as on the Thames. Not that they all, or for the most part, follow the repulsive quest of Dickens's worthy pair, but they hang like hawks about the water-side, ever ready to ponnce upon an unguarded bale or barrel, and, if not able to get away with it bodily,

BASIN DOCK.



darkness they row stealthily out to a newly-arrived vessel anchored in mid-stream, and while the crew—enjoying, perhaps, the first real rest they have known since their voyage began—are wrapped in sleep, they prowl about the vessel like rats, filehing and carrying away whatever they can lay hands on. If they are opposed, they make no scruple to silence the opposer with a knife-thrust, or a gag and

a push over the ship's side.

Against such as these do the harbor police constitute a

much-needed and, for the most part, an efficient protection. The force acts also as firemen. When a vessel or a building along the river-front takes fire, the harbor police tug steams immediately to the scene of the disaster, and is able to throw five streams of water a distance of two hundred feet.

Another department of the operations of the harbor police is in saving life. In the course of a year they rescue many a fellow-being from a watery grave. The would-be suicide, the victim of violence or accident, the jolly tar seeking his ship after a carouse on shore: all these, and more, are every year found among the beneficiaries of this useful organization. And not the living only, but the dead also furnish occupation to the harbor police, for on them, mainly, devolves the duty of grappling for the bodies of those who have come to their death by drowning, or have been cast into the river as the sequel to a violent end on shore.

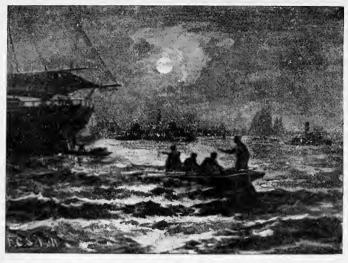
It is claimed, and probably with justice, that Philadelphia's harbor police is more effective than any similar force in the country; and the general good order which it maintains within

the sphere of its operations does certainly bear unimpeachable evidence to its efficiency. Considering its smallness and the extensive area over which it operates,—including the Schuylkill, from Flat Rock Dam to its mouth, and the Delaware, from Greenwich Point to Richmond,—it is a matter of wonder that it succeeds as well as it does in repressing crime and protecting property.

This cursory survey of a few of the prominent features of the city's water-front sufficiently indicates the wonderful transformation which the passing years have effected since Penn arrived in the Delaware on his good ship "Welcome."



DELAWARE RIVER TUCK-UPS.



HARBOR POLICE.

The "green country town" of his imagining has become a mighty mart of business, and the river-bank which he dreamed of keeping as a public promenade and pleasure-ground forever is now the crowded site of structures devoted to commerce and manufactures. The latter, it is true, constitute, rather than the former, Philadelphia's chiefest title to importance, as they have, and do, that of all the foremost cities of the world. Philadelphia's pre-eminence as a manufacturing centre has been largely the consequence of the discovery and use of anthracite coal, and from

small beginnings her industrial interests have grown with rapid strides till now they have attained to proportions of marvellous magnitude. The city census of 1882-83 showed a total of two hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-three persons engaged in productive industries, twelve thousand and sixty-three manufacturing establishments, and a yearly product aggregating in value a total of mearly five hundred millions of dollars.

GENERAL idea of the plan of the streets and the system of house numbering is essential to afford the visitor to Philadelphia an opportunity of seeing the city and its places of particular interest with ease and comfort. These once understood, no city in the world presents fewer difficulties to the stranger in making his way about it.

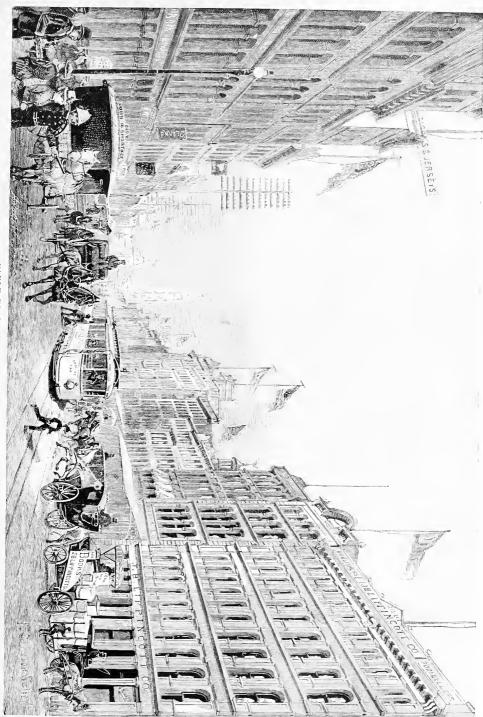
All the streets running north and south are *numbered* from a base-line which is best described by saying that it is one square east of Front Street. In the original city, this is the Delaware; but the stream curves both above and below these limits, and so streets east of that line are found in Kensington, Richmond, Southwark, and other parts of the present city.

The houses are numbered alternately,—even numbers on the south side of the street, odd numbers on the north. Front Street being No. 1, the house next west of it is No. 100. At Second Street, though the first 100 is not exhausted, a second series begins; and in this way one can always tell between what north-and-south-running streets he is. If the number of the nearest house is 836, for instance, he knows that Eighth Street is east of him, and that the next street west is Ninth.

The regular succession of the numbered streets is interfered with in the vicinity of the Schuylkill by the winding course of that stream, which at Market Street causes a hiatus from Twenty-third to Thirtieth Streets. As, however, Thirtieth Street follows the western bank of the river, it forms a convenient means of distinguishing the location of a given address, as everything west of Thirtieth Street (and consequently, all houses numbered over 3000, in this direction) must be in West Philadelphia.

Some unimportant exceptions to the rule just stated may be noticed in the way of named streets running north and south; but there are few; and being, with the exception of Franklin Street, and perhaps one or two others, little better than alleys, they are not likely to mislead the visitor. But there are no exceptions to the rule that all streets running cast and west have names, instead of numbers.

Market Street is always considered as a point of departure in reckoning these streets. It is, indeed, the base-line of the city. From it the houses are numbered north and south, and it is the grand business centre,—the great artery, lying in the middle of the body corporate,



and sending its streams of human and commercial life to all parts, not only of the metropolis, but of the State. This was the "High Street" of Penn and his successors, and its magnificent width was first made available to accommodate a line of market-houses which the founders of the place early provided for. The encroachments of commerce swept these out of existence long ago, but not before they had given the street its new name. It is one hundred feet wide, and, like Broad, runs in a perfectly straight line from one side of the city to the other. As in the streets running east and west, so in those running north and south, the houses are numbered alternately, even numbers on the west, odd numbers on the east, and certain streets are designated as boundaries of the hundreds; for, when the city came to be closely built up, it was found that Penn's magnificent plan was on too grand a scale for practical purposes, and what might be termed interculary streets had to be introduced. Another reason for these intermediate streets is that, as the city grew beyond its pristine limits, it became necessary to deflect the streets from a right line in order to accommodate them to the ground to be covered, as its shape was determined by the curving banks of the two rivers; and still another reason may be found in the failure of those who laid out the suburbs to foresee the day when their infant colonies would be swallowed up by the young giant in their midst. They never expected them to be made part of Philadelphia, and saw no reason why their streets should conform to others just starting two or three miles away.

After all, though, the streets forming the "even hundreds" are, with few exceptions, the principal ones, and are easily recognized, even without the assistance of the lists which may be obtained at any hotel.

A few notable exceptions to the rectangular plan of the streets stretch away from the original town-plot, crossing lots as recklessly as if made by school-boys impatiently taking the nearest way to chestnut-grove or buckleberry-patch, in the far-away past, and leading to the very confines of the city. These are the remains of highways built to connect Philadelphia with the outlying towns around her. They were formerly called roads; and even now,



OLD SOUTH STREET.

though polite usage styles them "avenues," the homely phrase of the common folk clings to the old title, and it will be long before "Ridge Avenue" will be as familiar to the genuine Philadelphian as the "Ridge Road" of his boyhood. There is a local pride in keeping up the old names,—a certain home feeling, a familiarity born of old associations, which one does not willingly surrender. "Ridge Avenue" has a grandiloquent sound, well calculated to tickle the ears of "outside barbarians," and quite good enough for them; but what do they know about "Ridge Road"? "Ridge Avenue" leads to Manayunk and the valley of the Schuylkill, but "Ridge Road," or its still dearer form, "the Ridge," leads back into the recesses of every true Philadelphian's memory. Think you he will easily vacate this highway to the past?

Another of these historic avenues leads to Germantown; one goes to Frankford; another to Darby; Passyunk Avenue starts from South Street, below Fifth, and runs southwest to Point Breeze; while others, again, are to be found in different parts of the city, running in all imaginable directions, as they were located by and for the public convenience.

And now a word about the squares of Philadelphia, which formed a prominent feature of Penn's original plan, and which have, for the most part, been maintained as it was intended by the founder that they should be. Where now stands the immense and ornamental pile of the new Public Buildings, Penn laid out a grand square, ten acres in extent, to be called Centre Square, and in each quarter of the city one of eight acres. Centre Square became the site of the reservoir of the first water-supply system attempted in Philadelphia, the water being brought from the Schuylkill, at Chestnut Street, by means of a brick conduit, and distributed from the reservoir through log pipes. After the removal of the water-works it



INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, FROM WALNUT STREET.

shrank from its original magnificent proportions to the comparatively insignificant Penn Squares of recent years, and these are now obliterated by the erection of the Public Buildings. Washington Square is at Sixth and Walnut Streets, close beside what was once the State-House yard, now Independence Square. It was once a "Potter's Field." Franklin Square, at Sixth and Race Streets, was also long used as a burying-ground. At Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, in the heart of the most fashionable residence quarter, is Rittenhouse Square. Logan Square is at the intersection of Eighteenth and Race Streets, and was the site of the great Sanitary Commission Fair, in 1864, when the entire area was roofed over and boarded up, the trunks of the trees standing as pillars in the aisles of the huge building, with their branches waving far above the roof. These, with the addition of Independence Square, the compara-



RITTENHOUSE SOUARE.

tively new Norris Square, in Kensington, and Jefferson Square, at Third Street and Washington Avenue, are the most important in the city, but there are several smaller ones in different sections. Fairmount Park deserves and will have a separate and more extended notice.

AVING thus given the visitor this general ground plan of the city, let us now direct him to some of the places and things best worth his attention. And first we would have him realize that in Philadelphia he will find more souvenirs of our early history as a nation than in any city in the Union. Of two of the most interesting relics of our local past, Penn's House and the Old Swedes' Church, we have already spoken. Still another remains which, while in one sense local, is so intimately associated with the history of a great religious denomination, and also with many of the illustrious men who helped to found the republic, that it may be regarded as an object of national interest as well. We refer to Christ Church, situated on Second Street, north of Market. The original building was erected in 1695. It was "a goodly structure for those days, and of brick, with galleries large enough to accommodate more than five hundred persons." The existing edifice was begun in 1727, and finished by the raising of the steeple in 1753-54. Here, in 1785, was held the first convention of the Episcopal Churches in Pennsylvania. Here, also, Washington used to worship, together with many others of those whom our country delights to honor. Under the aisles are buried John Penn, Dr. Richard Peters, Robert Asheton, and other men of note in their day.

The bells in the high tower are said to be the oldest on this side of the Atlantic,—certainly the oldest chime. They joined in the pagn with which the State-House bell announced the birth of Liberty, and fled, like many of the congregation that worshipped below them, when it became evident that the city could not hold out against the enemy; but, like the congregation, they returned when the enemy was gone, and were not a whit disheartened by their exile.

These bells, eight in number, were east in London. Their leader, the tenor, says, "Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1754. Thomas Lester and Thomas Peck, of London, made us all." They were brought over, free of charge, by Captain Budden, in the ship "Myrtilla," and

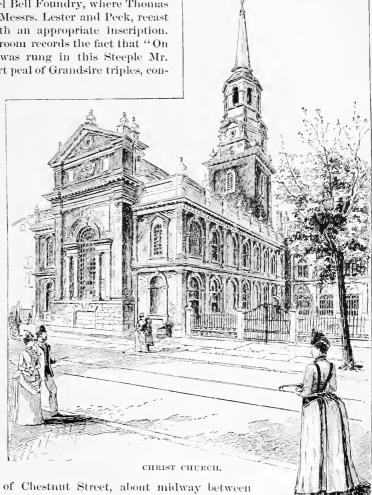
Scholl.

never failed thereafter to ring a joyous welcome whenever the captain's ship was seen coming up the river. One was eracked about 1834–35 and returned to its birthplace, White Chapel Bell Foundry, where Thomas Mears, the successor of Messrs. Lester and Peck, recast it and sent it back with an appropriate inscription. A tablet in the ringers' room records the fact that "On Sunday, June 9, 1850, was rung in this Steeple Mr. Holt's eelebrated ten-part peal of Grandsire triples, con-

sisting of 5040 changes, in 3 hours and 15 minutes, by [eight performers], being the first peal of changeringing ever performed in the United States."

The massive timbers which uphold these bells are as sound as when put in, a century ago, and look as if they were good for another century, at least.

The steeple of this church is one hundred and ninety-six fect in height, and the view from the outlook, which is probably one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, is beautiful enough to repay visitors for all the risk they run of cracked crowns and broken necks in ascending the dark and tortuous stairs.



On the south side of Chestnut Street, about midway between Third and Fourth Streets, an iron railing guards the passage-way to a building which deserves more than any other the proud title of the cradle of American Independence. It is Carpenters' Hall, the place where, as an inscription on the wall proudly testifies, "Henry, Han-

cock, and Adams inspired the Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War;" the place where the first Continental Congress met, and where the famous "first prayer in Congress" was delivered by Parson Duché on the morning after the news of the bombardment of Boston had been received, and men knew that the war was indeed "inevitable."

Here the first Provincial Assembly held its sittings, to be succeeded by the British troops, and afterwards by the first United States Bank, and still later by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Built in 1770, Carpenters' Hall was at first intended only for the uses of the Society of Carpenters, by whom it was founded. Its central location, however, caused it to be used for the meetings of delegates to the Continental Congress, and for other public purposes; and when no longer needed for these it passed from tenant to tenant, until it degenerated into an auction-room. Then the Company of Carpenters, taking patriotic counsel, resumed control of it, fitted it up to represent as nearly as might be its appearance in Revolutionary days, and



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

now keeps it as a sacred relic. The walls are hung with interesting mementos of the times that tried men's souls. The door is always open to the patriotic visitor.

Little need be said of Independence Hall, for it is known wherever America herself is known, and its history is a familiar one to every school-boy. Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1735, the State-House is most intimately associated in the American mind with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building (Independence Hall proper) the second Continental Congress met, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and from the steps leading into Independence Square, then the State-House yard, it was read to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing of the bell overhead,—the same bell which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand, prophetic motto still intact, rests in state in the entrance hall. And in Congress Hall, in the second story, Washington delivered his farewell address.

Independence Hall is preserved as befits the glorious deed that was done in it. The

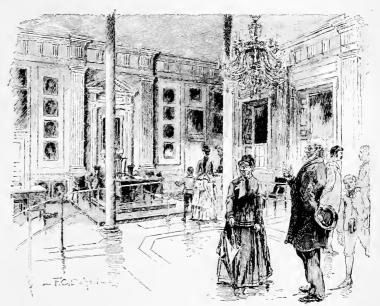
furniture is the same as that used by Congress; portraits of our country's heroes crowd the walls, and relies of our early history are everywhere. The building stands on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth. The three isolated buildings which stood here in 1776 are now connected, others having been built in the spaces between them, and the

entire square is now used for court-rooms and offices connected with them, and has a local reputation as "State-House Row."

Visitors are admitted to Independence Hall between eight A.M. and ten P.M., daily. An interesting museum of articles connected with American history has also been established here, which contains much to attract the attention of the patriotic visitor.

A fine marble statue of Washington stands in front of the building, and is a fitting *genius loci*.

At the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets a tablet



INTERIOR OF INDEPENDENCE HALL,

in the wall of the building now occupying the site commemorates the fact that on that spot stood the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Another shrine which the patriotic pilgrim will not fail to visit is Franklin's grave. It is in the graveyard of Christ Church, on the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. A section of iron railing in the brick wall on Arch Street permits the visitor to look upon the plain slab which, in accordance with Franklin's wishes, covers all that remains of the philosopher-statesman and his wife.

E proceed now to glance at some of the public buildings of a more modern date, which, both by reason of their architectural features and of their uses, are worthy objects of interest. The architecture of our public buildings in the period immediately succeeding the Revolution and down to a very recent date was almost uniformly on Roman and Grecian models, and many good specimens of these styles are to be found in Philadelphia. A fine example of the Doric order is the United States Custom-House, on Chestnut Street, below Fifth. It was originally the United States Bank,—the second of the institutious chartered under that name for conducting the fiscal operations of the general government, the first having been housed in the fine Corinthian edifice now known as the Girard Bank, on Third Street, below Chestnut. The Custom-House was modelled after the Parthenon, at Athens, and was designed by William Strickland. It is occupied by the Collector of Customs and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, with their respective subordinates.

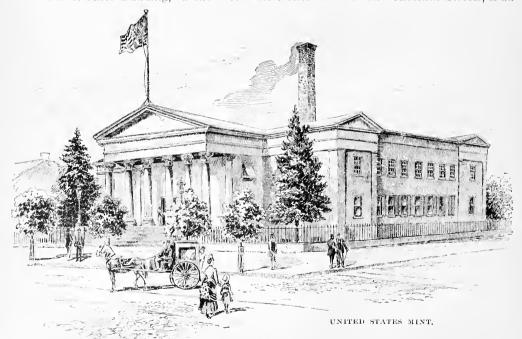
One of the most interesting of all the public buildings of Philadelphia is the United States Mint, on Chestnut Street, below Broad. This building was erected in 1829, pursuant to an act of Congress enlarging the operations of the government coining, and supplementary to the act creating the Mint, which was passed in 1792. The structure is of the Ionic order, copied from a temple at Athens. It is of brick, faced with marble ashlar. Visitors are admitted between nine and twelve o'clock, every day except Saturday and Sunday; and the



UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,

beautiful and delicate operations and contrivances for coining, as well as the extensive numismatic cabinet, are well worth seeing.

The Post-Office Building, on the northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, is an



edifice notable for its great size and solidity of construction. Its style of architecture is the

modern renaissance, and it is admirably adapted to the uses to which it is devoted. Besides



POST-OFFICE.

and fifty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars have already been expended in its construction. It is the largest building in America, being four hundred and eighty-six and one-half feet in length, north and south, and four hundred and seventy feet in width, east and west. The main tower is to be surmounted by a bronze statue of Penn, and its height will be five hundred and thirty-seven feet, an altitude greater than that of any spire in the world, and of all human constructions second to the Washington monument alone. The area actually covered is nearly four and one-half acres, not including the enclosed court-yard, which is two hundred feet square. The basement story is of fine white granite, and the superstructure of white marble. Its style of architecture is the renaissance, modified to suit the purposes

Its total cost is estimated at fifteen millions, and eleven million eight hundred



NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

of the building. Both without and within it is profusely enriched with sculptures and symbolical ornamentation. While, owing to its detached and central position, each of its sides is necessarily a front, its true and proper front is to the north, looking up Broad Street. It is on this side that the great tower rises, a beacon visible for many miles in every direction, and destined to become an object of affection to every Philadelphian as marking "the haven



PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SOUTH

where he would be" when, wearied with journeying, he approaches his longed-for home. On this side, too, the space between the building and the street widens into a broad esplanade, on which stands a fine equestrian statue, in bronze, of General John F. Reynolds, one of Pennsylvania's most gallant sons, who laid down his life at Gettysburg defending his native soil from invasion and pillage. It is to be hoped that other statues of men famous in war or peace may yet be placed on this spot, which is so admirably suited for their site.

This imposing edifice contains five hundred and twenty rooms, aggregating a floor space of fourteen and a half acres, and affords ample provision for all present and prospective demands upon it. The building was designed by John McArthur, Jr., who has superintended its construction throughout. Its erection is in charge of a Commission, of which Samuel C. Perkins is chairman.

But magnificent as is this stupendous pile, it does not exhaust the architectural attractions of its immediate locality. Fronting it on the west rises the highly-ornate brick and terra-cotta façade of the Broad Street Station, which has already been mentioned, and which, with its high Gothic windows, its lofty clock-tower, and its rich red color, is one of the handsomest structures the city contains.

Turning to the northeast corner of Filbert Street, we find the Masonic Temple rearing its stately head high above the neighboring houses. It is built of granite, dressed at the quarry, and brought to the temple ready to be raised at once to its place; so that what was said of Solomon's Temple may

be said with almost equal truth of this: "There was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building."

This temple is one hundred and fifty feet in breadth by two hundred and fifty in length, with a side elevation of ninety feet above the pavement, its colossal proportions making it seem low even at this height. A tower two hundred and thirty feet high rises at one corner. The entire building is devoted to Masonic uses, there being nine lodge-rooms, together with a library and officers' rooms. It is said to be the most costly building, devoted to Masonry, in the world.

Adjoining the Masonic Temple on the north is the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the handsomest church of this denomination in the city. The intersection of Broad and Arch Streets is, indeed, noteworthy for its churches. The pure white marble of the Methodist Church, on the southeast corner, the rich brown stone of the First Baptist Church, on the northwest corner, and the green syenite of the Lutheran Church,

on the southwest corner, present an architectural group which for beauty can scarcely be surpassed in any city.

A short distance north of the Public Buildings, at the corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, stands the Academy of Fine Arts. The association to which this building belongs was founded, in 1805, by a number of persons who were desirous of promoting the cultivation



"Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts." Its first

home was in a building which it erected on Chestnut Street, above Tenth, where it began a series of exhibitions which continued, annually, for more than half a century. Its present fine structure was completed in 1876, and was inaugurated at noonday of the 26th of April in that year with appropriate ceremonies. The building presents on Broad Street a highly-ornate and striking façade, composed of a central tower and two slightly-recessed wings. Over the principal entrance is shrined a mutilated antique statue of the goddess Ceres, above which bends the arch of the great east window. The structure is one hundred by two hundred and sixty feet, and is practically fire-proof, no wood entering into its construction, except a thin lining on the walls to protect the pictures against dampness, a single thickness on some of the floors, and some doors and finishings; everything else is iron, brick, or stone, so that works of art placed within its walls are as safe as human eare can make them. The roof is of iron, covered with slate and glass. Great care has been taken to have the ventilation of the galleries as perfect as possible. The principal interior ornamentation of the building has been concentrated in the main entrance hall and staircase. The stone used in them is Ohio sandstone, from the Cleveland quarries; the shafts of the columns under the stairs are of Victoria and rose crystal marbles and Jersey granite, and those of the upper hall of Tennessee marble. The capitals of all the interior columns are of French Eschallon marble; the rail of the main staircase is of solid bronze. The cost of the building was nearly

four hundred thousand dollars, and of the site ninety-five thousand dollars. Within this noble building is gathered one of the most extensive and, historically considered, the most interesting collection in the United States. It includes between two and three hundred oilpaintings, numerous bronzes, marbles, and sculptures, several hundred casts, and many thousand engravings. But the Academy of Fine Arts is something more than a splendid pictureand sculpture-gallery. It embraces a system of schools supported in the interest of those who intend to become professional artists, authority to establish which is derived from a supplement to the act of incorporation, passed on the 22d of February, 1872. Beside those who expect to devote themselves to painting and sculpture as a means of livelihood, lithographers, china painters, and decorators are cordially welcomed to the schools, and amateurs are also permitted to use them so far as is practicable without interference with the professional students. The Academy does not undertake to furnish detailed instruction, but, rather, facilities for study supplemented by the occasional criticism of teachers. The influence of the students upon each other is largely counted on as a means of instruction. The classes consist of a first and second antique class, a life class, and modelling classes. Lectures on artistic anatomy are delivered twice a week, and the facilities for the study of anatomy are much superior to those possessed by any art school in the world. Among recent benefactors of the Academy, the late John S. Phillips and the late Joseph E. Temple are prominent examples. Mr. Phillips left to it his comprehensive and choice collection of engravings, one of the most valuable in the



INTERIOR OF ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

country, and Mr. Temple made it bequests aggregating one hundred thousand dollars. To Mr. Temple the public owes the two days of free admission which are now allowed, a requirement to that effect having been made a condition of certain of his bequests. The free days are Sunday and Monday; on other days a charge of twenty-tive cents is made for admission.

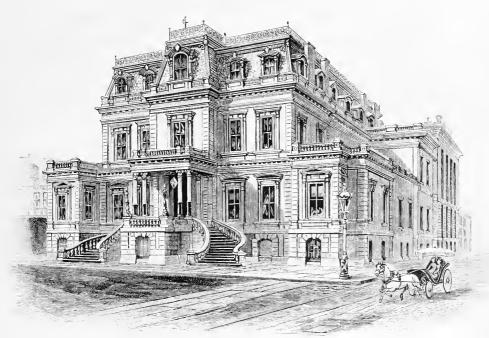
Still farther north on Broad Street, at the corner of Broad and Callowhill Streets, is the armory of the First Regiment N.G. of Pa., a castellated Gothic building three stories in height, and standing upon a lot measuring one hundred and forty by two hundred and twenty feet. The structure is of rock-face mason work to the height of fourteen feet, the trimmings to the windows and doors, the string and belt lines being of dressed stone. The upper portion of the building is of brick. The Broad Street front contains the principal entrance, which is



story are twelve feet above the

street, and the wall section beneath them is pierced with loops for rifle service. The front or main building is sixty-five by one hundred and thirty-eight feet, the first floor being divided into rooms for the commandant, surgeons, field and staff quartermaster's clerk, veteran corps, board of officers, adjutant, and companies A, B, C, and D; on the second floor are rooms for companies E, F, G, H, and K, squad drill-room, drum-corps room, kitchen, and billiard-room. The loft, or upper story, contains dressing-rooms and store-rooms for the quartermaster. In the basement are store-rooms, magazine, jauitor's quarters, armorer's room, wash- and dressing-rooms, and the heating apparatus. The drill-room on the first floor is one hundred and thirty-nine by one hundred and fifty-five feet, with gun-racks at the eastern end and a gallery for visitors at the western end. It also has suitable arrangements for gymnastics and athletic sports. Architecturally the building is an ornament to the city, and as an armory is complete in all of its appointments, amply providing for the convenience and comfort of its occupants. The establishment represents a total cost of two hundred thousand dollars, eighty thousand for the lot and one hundred and twenty thousand for the structure.

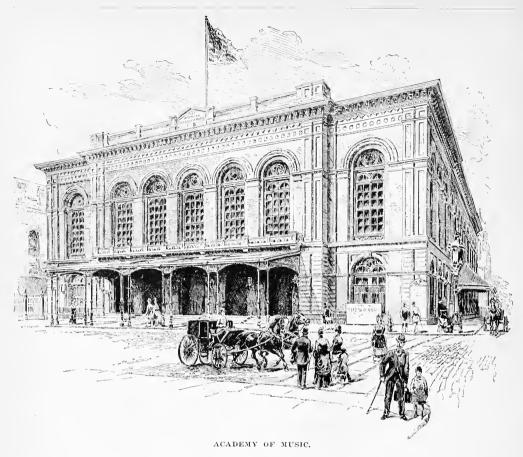
Southward from the Public Buildings, on the southwest corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, stands the fine building of the Union League Club. This organization was formed on November 21, 1862, during the civil war, for the purpose of contributing moral and material aid to the government in its great struggle for the maintenance of the Union. To this end it sought to bring into membership with it prominent professional men, merchants, and responsible citizens generally, who, by combining their efforts and influence, might powerfully affect the public sentiment of the city, and practically unify it in favor of a loyal support of the government and a vigorous prosecution of the war. It commenced with but forty members. In February, 1863, it secured quarters in the Kuhn mansion, on Chestnut Street, above Eleventh, remaining there till August, 1864, when it moved into the house adjoining, but soon set about building an establishment of its own. The lot at Broad and Sansom Streets was purchased, and the crection of the present structure commenced. This was completed and taken possession of in May, 1865. It was, however, during the occupancy of the Chestnut Street quarters that its greatest results were accomplished. It was instrumental in raising and organizing nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; and, besides its efforts in that direction, it published and circulated many documents and papers calculated to stimulate a patriotic fervor. After the war it vigorously supported the reconstruction measures advocated by the Republican party, and took a very active part in politics generally. With the gradual softening of the bitter feuds engendered by the war, it lost somewhat of its partisan and political character, and took on a more distinctively social aspect. It has, however, even in recent years, repeatedly intervened very effectively in political campaigns, and always maintains a lively interest in public affairs. It possesses a valuable art collection,



UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.

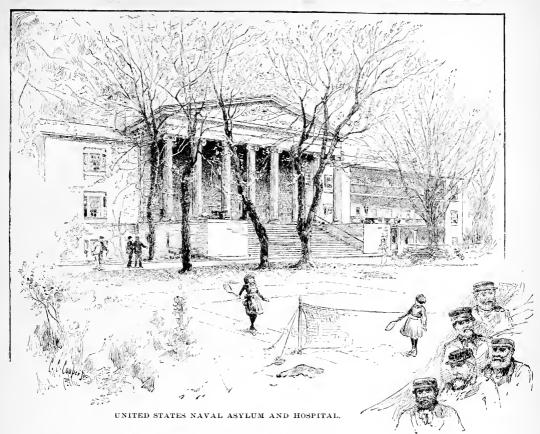
embracing portraits in oil and busts of distinguished civilians, military and naval commanders, and heroes of the war, besides historic relics, flags, and patriotic souvenirs. The original cost of the League House was about two hundred thousand dollars, to which there has since been added, for extensions and furnishing, an expenditure of one hundred thousand more. Its central site, palatial editice, art collections, and library make it an exceedingly valuable property. It now has twelve hundred and fifty members, and at this writing more than one hundred applicants are seeking admission.

Still farther down Broad Street, at the corner of Locust, is located the American Academy of Music. This large but externally rather plain building was erected in 1856. It is the finest music hall in America, and its exceptionally good acoustic properties make it also a favorite forum for lecturers and political speakers. Its auditorium has a seating capacity for twenty-nine hundred persons. The stage is ninety feet wide by seventy-two and one-half feet deep, and affords abundant room for the production of operatic and dramatic representations, however numerous the *personnel* included in the cast. The brightest stars of the stage in either hemisphere have here delighted audiences which, in point of numbers, culture, and fashion, have compared very favorably with like assemblies in any capital of Europe. Royalties, nobles, and nabobs, the savage of the plains and the dainty disciple of aestheticism, have



occupied its boxes and paced its corridors. Here, too, are held the great annual assemblies, charity balls, and similar entertainments which form a prominent feature of Philadelphia's winter pastimes, and which present to the on-looker displays of beauty and fashion which can be surpassed by no city in the world.

The United States Naval Asylum is an interesting institution occupying an irregular plot of about twenty-three acres, bounded by Gray's Ferry Road, Bainbridge Street, Sutherland Avenue (running parallel with the Schuylkill River), and a wall running thence eastward to meet the Gray's Ferry Road again. This plot was originally part of a handsome country-seat belonging to the Pemberton family, and known as "Plantation." It was a favorite residence of some of the British officers during their occupation of Philadelphia, and there is frequent mention of it in contemporary journals and correspondence. Mrs. Pemberton, on one occasion, in the absence of her husband, extorted an ample apology from a certain Lord Murray, who had treated the tenants with "barbarous and unbecoming behavior very unworthy of a British nobleman and officer, after being previously shown General Howe's protection posted up in the house." From the Pembertons the place passed to the Abbots, and was purchased from that family by the government, in 1826, for the sum of seventeen thousand dollars. The present fine structure was begun in 1832, under the joint superintendence of Surgeon Thomas Harris, U.S.N., and William Strickland, the architect. It was occupied in the latter part of 1833, but was not finished internally till 1848. It is constructed of grayish-white marble, with a granite basement. It is three hundred and eighty feet in length, and consists of a central building, with a high, broad flight of marble steps, imposing abutments, and a marble colonnade and pediments. The wings are symmetrical, and terminate in pavilions, or transverse buildings, at each end, furnished with broad covered verandas on each of the two main floors. Λ fine attic and basement complete the building, which is most substantially constructed in



every part. The marble staircases are especially noticeable for their ingenious construction and economy of space. The ceilings of two floors are vaulted in solid masoury, and there is a remarkably fine high-domed apartment used as a muster-room and chapel. This institution, while it includes a hospital, is not a mere hospital, but is, in the true sense of the word, an asylum,—a place of rest and recuperation for "decrepit and disabled naval officers, seamen, and marines."

At Eighth and Pine Streets are the extensive grounds and buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution whose long and distinguished career of usefulness and benevolence entitle it to more than a passing notice.

In 1750 a number of benevolent persons applied to the Provincial Assembly for a charter for a hospital. The credit of originating the movement is due to Dr. Thomas Bond, at that time one of the most distinguished physicians of the city. Benjamin Franklin highly

approved the project, and subsequently secured the charter, which was granted in 1751, in which year a few benevolent persons rented a private house, the residence of Judge John Kinsey, on the south side of Market Street, above Fifth, and there first established the hospital in 1752.

In December, 1754, the square of ground, four and a quarter acres, except a portion which was given by the proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, was bought for five "IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST MICCLY.

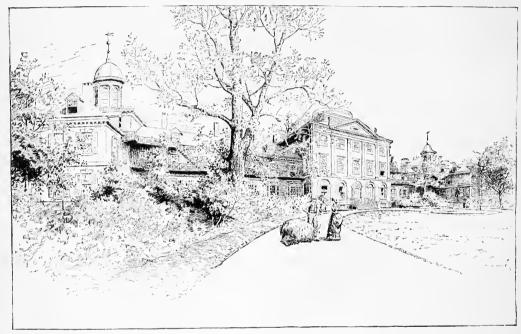
GEORGE THE SECOND HAPPILY REIGNING (FOR HE SOUGHT THE HAPPINESS OF HIS PEOPLE), PHILADELPHIA FLOURISHING (FOR ITS INHABITANTS WERE PUBLIC-SPIRITED), THIS BUILDING, BY THE BOUNTY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND OF MANY PRIVATE FERSONS WAS PIOUSLY FOUNDED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND MISERABLE, MAY THE GOD OF MERCIES BLESS THE UNDERTAKING."

hundred pounds; this lot at that time was far out of town. On the 28th of May, 1755, the corner-stone of the present noble structure was laid, with the accompanying inscription prepared by Franklin.

In December, 1756, patients were admitted, but it was not until 1800 that the hospital was finished according to the original plan.

Since the hospital was first opened nearly one hundred and seventeen thousand patients have been admitted within its walls. Its benefits have not been confined to the native-born. During the last ten years, of more than nineteen thousand admissions, only eight thousand five hundred were born in the United States. Medical and surgical cases are alike received, and any case of accidental injury, if brought within twenty-four hours, is received without question. This institution is, and always has been, the great "accident hospital" of this large and ever-increasing manufacturing city.

The first clinical lectures on medicine and surgery in America were given in this hospital, and these have been continued up to this present every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.



PENNSYLVANIA HÖSPITAL, EIGHTH AND PINE STREETS.

The splendid medical library, containing nearly fifteen thousand volumes, has been collected from the fees paid by the students for the privilege of attending these demonstrations.

The department for out-door relief relieves annually many thousands of sick and injured poor. A large and valuable pathological museum also adds to the efficiency of the medical instruction.

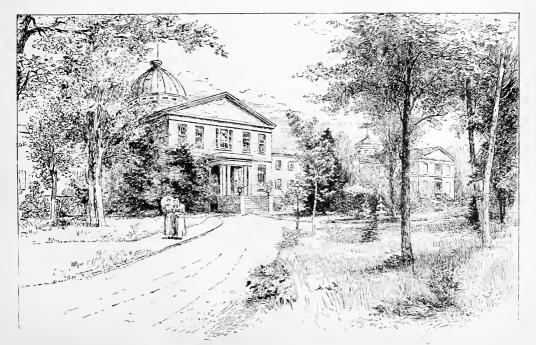
There are eight attending surgeons and physicians and four resident physicians, also a female superintendent of trained nurses, who graduate after a year's service. There is an ambulance and telephone service.

The proper care of the insane was among the important objects sought to be accomplished by the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Until the year 1841 the insane were eared for in the parent hospital at Eighth and Pine Streets, when they were removed to the hospital building which had been erected on the premises between Market Street and Haverford Avenue and Forty-second and Forty-ninth Streets. Since the year 1841 the department for the insane has been known as the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. In 1859 a new hospital building was completed on the premises, to which the male patients were removed, the hospital building first erected on the premises being reserved for female patients. The entrance to the Department for Females is at Forty-fourth Street and Haverford Avenue, and to the Department for Males, on Forty-ninth Street, between Market Street and Haverford Avenue.



PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL-INSANE DEPARTMENT FOR MALES

The whole number of patients received into this department of the hospital since its opening in its present location is nine thousand four hundred and seven. The number of patients discharged recovered is four thousand one hundred and one, and improved, two thousands one hundred and one, and improved, two thousands or the seven is the seven of the seven is the seven of the seven is the seven of the seven



PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL-INSANE DEPARTMENT FOR FEMALES.

GIRARD COLLEGE,

sand three hundred and sixty-six. The hospital accommodation has been provided by the voluntary subscriptions and from bequests of citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity. The receipts from the board of patients and a limited number of endowed free beds are applied wholly for the maintenance of the hospital.

Every contribution or legacy of five thousand dollars adds one free bed to the number already in use for indigent recent and supposed curable cases. Thirty dollars constitutes a contributor for life.

Changing now our point of view to the northwestern part of the city, we shall find in that section several public institutions which well deserve the attention of the visitor, and, it may be added, of the citizen also if he be not already familiar with them.

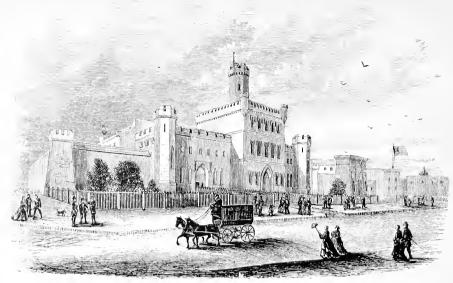
On Ridge Avenue, two miles northwest of the New Public Buildings, in an enclosure of forty-five acres, surrounded by a high stone wall, stands Girard College, an establishment magnificent alike in purpose, plan, and execution. For it, as for many other benefits, Philadelphia is indebted to Stephen Girard, who, dying in 1830, gave the specific sum of two million dollars to build the college, and the bulk of his estate to endow it. The college proper

was fourteen years in building, the corner-stone having been laid in 1833 and the edifice completed in 1847. It was designed by Thomas U. Walter, and is justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful structures of modern times, and the purest specimen of Grecian architecture in America. Besides the college proper, the enclosure contains eleven large marble buildings, used as dormitories, class-rooms, etc., and providing accommodations for about thirteen hundred boys, of whom there are now twelve hundred actually in residence. By the terms of the bequest the benefits of the institution are limited to poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, who may remain till they attain the age of eighteen years.

Within the grounds of Girard College there was erected, in 1869, a monument to the memory of those of the graduates of the college who fell in the civil war. It stands west of the main building, and consists of a granite base, above which rises a canopy of sandstone, supported by four pillars at the corners, within which stands a white marble statue of a soldier in the position of "parade rest."



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN GIRARD COLLEGE GROUNDS.



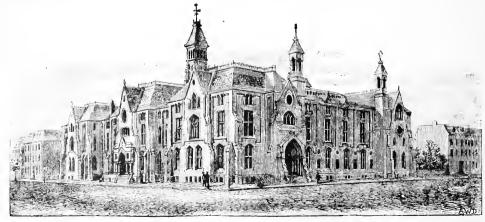
MOYAMENSING PRISON.

The Eastern Penitentiary is frequently called "Cherry Hill," from the former name of its site; and for the same reason the County Prison, at Tenth Street and Passyunk Avenue, is generally known as "Moyamensing."

The Eastern Penitentiary, to which convicts are sent from the castern counties of the State, is on Fairmount Avenue, near Twenty-second Street. The "separate" (not solitary) system of confinement is adopted here, and the advantages claimed for this system are that convicts are not in danger, when set free, of meeting other prisoners who can identify them, and so obtain over them a deleterious influence.

The House of Refuge, for juvenile offenders, is on Twenty-second Street, near Poplar. Visitors are admitted every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday.

The new House of Correction, recently built near Holmesburg, is in the northern part of the city, and accessible by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This building contains two thousand cells, and the sum of one million dollars was expended in its erection.



ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Retracing our steps towards the more central part of the city, we find at Nineteenth and Race Streets the Academy of Natural Sciences, a massive Gothic structure, one hundred and eighty-six by eighty-three feet, erected in 1875. The society to which this fine building belongs was founded, in 1812, by a few gentlemen for mutual study of the laws of nature. Establishing themselves on Second Street, north of Arch, they began to collect a museum and library. They afterwards removed to a building at Twelfth and George (now Sansom) Streets, where they remained till 1842, when they occupied the substantial structure at the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, now forming part of the Hotel Lafayette. Their extensive collections having outgrown their accommodations, the society, in 1876, took possession of its present ele-

gant edifice, which had been constructed expressly for its use. The museum occupies an apartment on the second floor, sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, having two galleries, and amply lighted from above. It contains between seven and eight hundred thousand specimens, representing every department of zoölogy, geology, and botany. The anatomical collection, which is very large, includes Dr. Samuel George Morton's collection of human crania. twelve hundred in number. There is an immense number of mineralogical and paleontological specimens, with a very rich collection of fossils. The botanical collection is also very large; that of shells is only excelled by the cabinet of the British Museum; and that of birds, numbering about



ATHEDRAL.

thirty-two thousand specimens, is probably unequalled by any collection in Europe. The library, occupying an apartment one hundred and thirty by one hundred feet, contains over forty thousand books and pamphlets. It has recently been restricted to works on natural science, so that it might not outgrow the available space. Visitors to the city should by no means fail to see this admirable and interesting institution.

One of the finest ecclesiastical structures which adorn Philadelphia is the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on Eighteenth Street, fronting Logan Square. It originated with Bishop Kendrick, who forty-one years ago took the initial measures for its erection. The land which forms its site was purchased of the Farmers' Life and Trust Company, of New York, in 1846. On the 29th of June of that year, Bishop Kendrick issued his pastoral letter announcing his intention to undertake the erection of the building. Not a little doubt was entertained of the suitableness of the location, owing to its being so far westward, but the enterprise was pro-

ceeded with. On August 18, 1846, the lines of the building were marked out, and on September 16 the corner-stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of many thousand persons. The style of architecture is the modified, or Roman Corinthian, and the building is modelled on the Church of St. Charles, in Rome. It was begun under the superintendence of Napoleon Le Brun, who was succeeded by John Notman. Until his promotion to the archbishopric of Baltimore, in 1851, Bishop Kendrick labored indefatigably in raising funds and pushing on the great work. His successor, Bishop Neumann, was equally earnest and diligent, and slowly but surely the walls of the majestic temple rose heavenward. It still lacked completion when, in April, 1857, Rt. Rev. James F. Wood was made coadjutor to Bishop Neumann, and, coming to Philadelphia, observed the inconvenience which the noncompletion of the Cathedral occasioned his people. He determined to erect a chapel which, as procathedral, should meet their necessities pending the erection of the greater edifice; this was rapidly accomplished, and on December 13, 1857, the chapel was dedicated. Bishop Neumann died on the 5th of January, 1860, leaving the Cathedral nearly complete as to its exterior, but with much remaining to be done to perfect its interior arrangements. On Easter Sunday, 1862, religious services were held in the Cathedral for the first time, and on Sunday, November 20, 1864, it was dedicated by Bishop Wood, who had a bronze medal struck at the Mint in commemoration of the event.



In the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral, at the corner of Seventeenth and Summer Streets, stands the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. It was first established as the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital, in 1867, for the treatment of club-foot, spinal and hip disease, and other bodily deformities.

In 1870 the usefulness of the hospital was further increased by the creation of a service for the treatment of nervous diseases.

The founding of this hospital originated as a result of an interview, in 1866, between Dr. Thomas G. Morton and Mr. Dietrich W. Kolbe, the orthopædic machinist, who had a long personal experience as a sufferer from hip disease, and subsequently witnessed the unfortunate results which often followed operations upon the crippled and deformed.

Dr. Morton promised to interest our citizens and members of the medical profession in founding a hospital which should have for its object the care of the deformities of children, whether congenital or subsequently acquired by disease or accident, and shortly afterwards Drs. Agnew, Goodman, and Gross, together with Edward Hopper, Dillwyn Parrish, and Joseph Turnpenny, joined Dr. Morton in the organization and incorporation of the institution.

In March, 1886, the old buildings were torn down, and the present edifice, at No. 1701 Summer Street, was erected, combining all that art and science, ingenuity, and experience could suggest in securing the best hospital accommodation. The visitor will be amply repaid for whatever time he can devote to a tour through the buildings.

Since the establishment of this hospital over six thousand deformities and over eight thousand nervous cases have been treated in the house and at the out clinics. Over thirteen hundred surgical operations have been performed, while the hospital has been able to supply a large number of surgical appliances, in whole or in part, without charge.



FIRST NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) CHURCH.

The New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian), at the corner of Chestnut and Twenty-second Streets, is one of the architectural ornaments of Philadelphia. The church edifice has connected with it an auxiliary building containing Sunday-school rooms, a ladies' parlor, free library, and reading-room, and a room devoted to the sale and distribution of books and tracts. Both these buildings are of the Gothic order of architecture, but of different periods,—the church edifice representing the early English Gothic of the thirteenth century, and the auxiliary building the Gothic of a later period. The walls are of New Jersey brownstone, the windows of cathedral glass, leaded into mullioned frames of carved stone; the interior wood-work of the church is of cherry, and that of the Sunday-school building of butternut. Both are beautiful structures, and reflect credit upon their architect, Theophilus P. Chandler. Their effect is heightened by their being so placed as to permit of a parked space or lawn at the street corner, and filling the angle between the buildings. This arrangement not only gives effective grouping, but affords to both buildings a better supply of light than could be otherwise obtained.

"The New Church," which is the corporate title of the followers of Swedenborg, has had representation in Philadelphia for a little more than a century, it having been in June, 1784, that James Glen, of Scotland, first promulgated the tenets of Swedenborg in this city. The first organization was effected in 1815, and the first house of worship built for the society was consecrated on New Year's Day, 1817. In 1822 a second congregation was organized, which built a church on Fourth Street, below German, where it worshipped for several years, but finally merged with the first society. There is, and has been for many years, a flourishing Swedenborgian society in Frankford. The New Church is very active in promulgating its

doctrines, and very practical in the means it adopts to accomplish that end. It has long had a contract with the great publishing-house of the J. B. Lippincott Company to print, publish, and circulate its books, thus securing all the facilities of that establishment in the distribution of its doctrinal works. Under the ministry of Rev. Chauncey Giles the congregation at Chestnut and Twenty-second Streets is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is unceasingly active in good works.

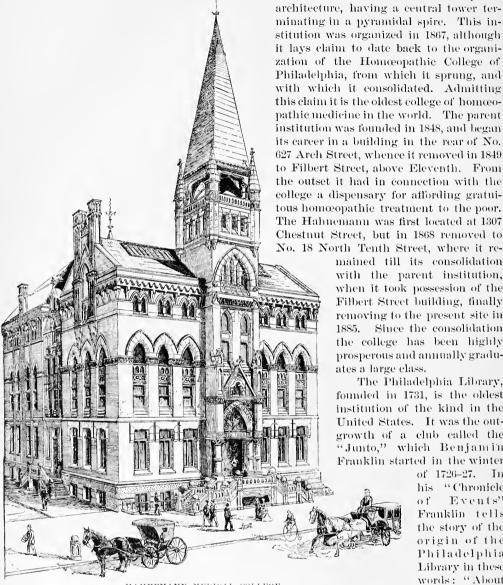
A half-mile southwest from the Chestnut Street bridge, at the junction of Spruce Street and Woodland Avenue, in West Philadelphia, is the site of the University of Pennsylvania. In beautiful grounds, including some thirty acres, the handsome buildings of this honored seat of learning rear their stately height, and present to the observer an admirable specimen of academic architecture, needing only the rime of age to make them compare favorably with structures of like character in any part of the world.

To the active brain and practical mind of Benjamin Franklin is due the original conception, not perhaps of the University as now seen in its full development, but of the germ out of which it grew. As early as 1743 he recognized the necessity of founding in Philadelphia an institution which should be of higher grade and broader scope than any then existing school, and endeavored to carry into effect his design of such a seminary. For the time, however, he failed to secure the necessary co-operation, and his project remained in abeyance till 1749, when he published his pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relative to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." This effort proved more successful, and resulted in the formation of a board of trustees, who signed articles of association and subscribed among themselves over two thousand pounds for the proposed school. There stood at that time, on Fourth Street, below Mulberry (now Arch) Street, a structure known as "the new building," which had been originally erected for the double purpose of a place of worship and of a charity school. This was secured by the trustees of the projected academy, the conditions of the transfer being that the academy should include a charity school as part of its scheme, and that the building should also be available, on occasion, for preaching and worship. In 1751 the academy was formally opened, with a dedicatory sermon by the Rev. Richard Peters. In 1753, Thomas and Richard Penn granted the trustees a charter under the name and style of "The Trustees of the Academy and Charitable Schools in the Province of Pennsylvania," which title was, in 1755, changed, by a supplement to the original charter, to that of "The Trustees of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia." With this title was granted the power of conferring degrees. The first commencement was held on May 17, 1757. The growth of the college made necessary an additional building, which was erected in 1762, and in the following year there were nearly four hundred students attending the college and its schools.

The Rev. William Smith, D.D., had been chosen provost in deserved recognition of his eminence as a scholar and his tireless activity in behalf of the college. In 1779 the Legislature, which was politically hostile to the provost and faculty, confiscated the rights and properties of the college, and transferred them to a new body chartered as the "Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania." For a few years both institutions maintained their organization, but neither prospered. In 1789 the college was restored to the rights and properties of which it had been so unjustly deprived, and in 1791 the two institutions were consolidated under the name of "The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania." In 1800 the University purchased the property at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the post-office now stands, and there remained until 1874, when it took possession of the buildings which it now occupies.

The University of Pennsylvania is now in the full tide of successful operation. In recent years great improvements have been effected in the range of its curriculum and the facilities for imparting instruction. Its medical department has long been pre-eminent, and its law department is rapidly growing into equal estimation. Its department of science, now known as the Towne Scientific School, has, by the endowment of John Henry Towne, been enabled fully to meet the requirements of the greatly-increased demand for instruction in this branch of learning. A department of finance and economy was founded in 1881 by Joseph Wharton, whose name it bears. A department of music affords opportunity for culture in the higher branches of musical study. The department of philosophy embraces post-graduate instruction in literature and science. There are also departments of dentistry and of veterinary science.





HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hahnemann Medical College, located on Broad Street, above Race, is a fine edifice in the modified Gothic style of architecture, having a central tower terminating in a pyramidal spire. This institution was organized in 1867, although it lays claim to date back to the organization of the Homoeopathic College of Philadelphia, from which it sprung, and with which it consolidated. Admitting this claim it is the oldest college of homeopathic medicine in the world. The parent institution was founded in 1848, and began its career in a building in the rear of No. 627 Arch Street, whence it removed in 1849 to Filbert Street, above Eleventh. From the outset it had in connection with the college a dispensary for affording gratuitous homeopathic treatment to the poor. The Hahnemann was first located at 1307 Chestnut Street, but in 1868 removed to

> mained till its consolidation with the parent institution, when it took possession of the Filbert Street building, finally removing to the present site in 1885. Since the consolidation the college has been highly prosperous and annually graduates a large class.

> The Philadelphia Library, founded in 1731, is the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. It was the outgrowth of a club called the "Junto," which Benjami'n Franklin started in the winter

> > of 1726-27. "Chronicle his o f Events" Franklin tells the story of the origin of the Philadelphia Library in these words: "About this time (1730),

our club meeting not in a tavern but in a little room of Mr. Grace's set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me that, since our books were often referred to in our disquisitions upon the queries, it might be convenient to us to have them altogether where we met, that upon occasion they might be consulted, and by thus clubbing our books in a common library we should, while we liked to keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole. It was liked and agreed to, and we filled one end of the room with such books as we could best spare. The number was not so great as we expected, and though they had been of great use, yet, some inconveniences occurring for want of due care of them,

the collection after about a year was separated, and each took his books home again.

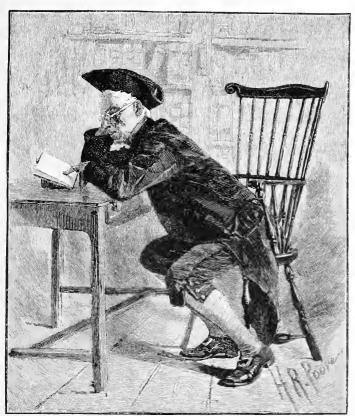
"And now I set on foot my first project of a public nature,—that of a subscription library. I drew up the proposals, got them put into form by our great serivener, Brockden, and, by the help of my friends in the Jimto, procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with, and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue. We afterward obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred. This was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous."

The instrument of association bears date July 1, 1731, and on the 8th of November following, the fifty subscriptions having been obtained, Joseph Breintnall, the secretary, summoned the directors named in the instrument to meet at the house of Nicholas Scull, "to take bond of the treasurer for the faithful performance of his trust, and to consider of and appoint



THE OLD LANTERN.

a proper time for the payment of the money subscribed, and other matters relating to the

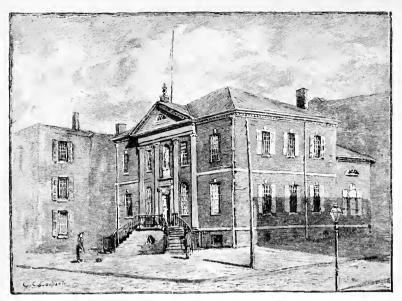


A BOOKWORM.

said library." At this meeting William Coleman was elected treasurer, and the organization of the Philadelphia Library Company perfected. The price of a share was fixed at forty shillings. Early in 1732 a remittance of forty-five pounds was made to London for books, which were purchased by Peter Collinson, of London, who added to them as a present to the library a copy of Sir Isaac Newton's "Philosophy" and Philip Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary."

The first depository of the books of the Philadelphia Library was a chamber in the house of Robert Grace, which stood on the site of what are now 131 Market Street and 120 and 122 Church Street, formerly known as Jones's Alley. From Grace's the books were removed to the house of William Parsons, and in 1740 to the State-House, the use of a small room in which had been granted

the Company by the Assembly. Repeated attempts were made to obtain a part of the State-



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA AT FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS,

House Square as a site for the erection of a library building, but without success. In 1738 Thomas Penn, the proprietary, given the Company a lot on the south side of Chestnut Street, about midbetween way Eighth and Ninth, but for some reason it was never availed of as a building site. From the State-House the books were removed to the second floor of Carpenters' Hall in 1773. Here they remained throughout the Revolutionary

war, during which, although neither of the belligerents did violence to the books, the use of the library was much impeded by the occupancy of the lower floor of the building as a soldiers' hospital. At a meeting held March 11, 1777, a committee was appointed to wait on General Gates, in order to procure, if possible, an order for the removal of the sick soldiers.

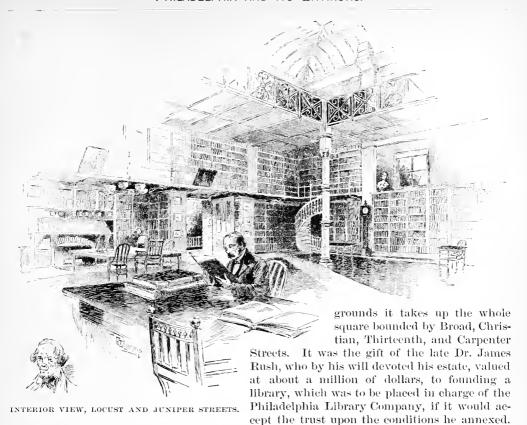
The various efforts to procure a suitable lot on which to erect a library building eventuated finally in 1789 in locating on Fifth Street, south of Chestnut, and there the Company erected the building which, until its demolition within a few months past, had become the familiar outward expression of this time-honored institution. Here the library remained, growing in

importance and usefulness with the revolving years, till, in 1880, it removed to its present commodious building at Locust and Juniper Streets. Meanwhile, however, it had received and taken possession of the magnifi-

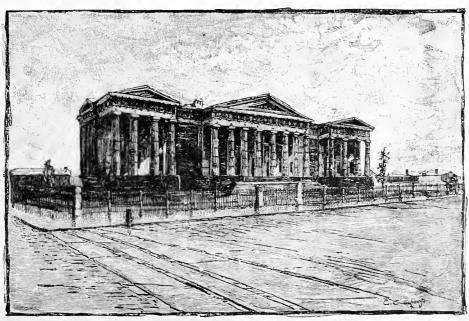
cent structure which stands on Broad, between Christian and Carpenter Streets. This is the Ridgway Library building, of the Doric order of architecture, built of granite, and presenting on Broad Street a front of two hundred and twenty feet. With its



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA AT LOCUST AND JUNIPER STREETS, EXTERIOR VIEW,



He named it for his wife, from whom he had derived the major portion of the estate thus



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA-RIDGWAY BRANCH,

bequeathed, and who was the daughter of Jacob Ridgway, one of the early merchant princes of Philadelphia. After some two years of litigation instituted by the Library Company to restrain Dr. Rush's executors from locating the building on its present site, which was deemed unsuitable by reason of its remoteness from the residences of members and patrons of the library, the building was proceeded with, and on its completion was accepted by the Library Company in accordance with the conditions imposed by the testator.

On the 6th of May, 1878, the Library Company took possession of the Ridgway branch, and a portion of the books of the Philadelphia Library, including the Loganian Library, were transferred to it. The Ridgway is in telephonic connection with the Philadelphia Library at Locust and Juniper Streets, and a reader at either desiring a book that is in the other can have it sent him by messenger, with only so much delay as is necessarily involved in the transit.

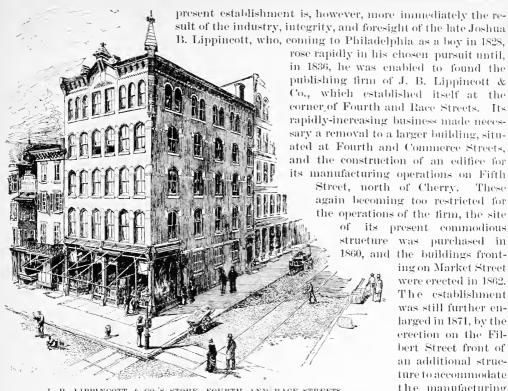
The most popular of the libraries of Philadelphia is the Mercantile, occupying a structure, formerly a market-house, on Tenth Street, north of Chestnut. It dates from 1821, when the initial steps were taken towards its organization. It was first opened to its members on the 5th of March, 1822, and for some years led a rather precarious existence. It became a chartered incorporation in 1826, having previously been an association of subscribing members. From the date of its incorporation it became more prosperous, and was enabled, in 1844, to buy a lot at the southeast corner of Fifth and Library Streets, and to erect on it a building which it occupied until its removal to its present location in 1869. It has now a collection of books numbering one hundred and fifty thousand, and affords its members liberal facilities in the way of reading-rooms, newspaper-files, a chess-room, a conversation-room, ladies' parlor, etc. It is largely supplied with works of fiction, although by no means deficient in literature of the standard sort. It is emphatically a people's library, and caters to the popular taste. Its membership is large and growing, and its financial condition is good.

ROM libraries to book-making the transition is natural and easy. On Market Street, west of Seventh, and extending back to Filbert Street, is the mammoth publishing-house of the J. B. Lippincott Company, which traces a direct line of descent back to Benjamin Johnson, who, more than a hundred years ago, had a book-store on Market Street. The



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S STORE.

department, so that



J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.'S STORE, FOURTH AND RACE STREETS.

now all the immense operations of the house are conducted under one roof. Counting the

sub-basement, which contains the heating, lighting, and motive-power apparatus, seven floors must be traversed to take in all the operations which combine to make up this veritable hive of industry, operations which include every detail of book-making. Besides what relates to book-making and selling, there is also a very extensive department devoted to the sale of stationery and cognate lines of goods, including all the varied paraphernalia for the equipment of school-children, not omitting bats, balls, toys, and simple games to brighten their leisure hours. This stock includes, too, a large



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S BINDERY AND PRINTING-OFFICE.

variety of useful and tasteful articles, luxurious accessories to book-using and elegant adornments to book-rooms.



and Market Streets, is the elegant and commodious ready-made clothing establishment of Wanamaker & Brown. It is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, and has long been a prominent feature of the great business thoroughfare on which it stands. Established in 1861, it has steadily grown from the dingy three-story corner building, first occupied

long been a prominent feature of the great business thoroughfare on which it stands. Established in 1861, it has steadily grown from the dingy three-story corner building, first occupied by the firm, "filled with pluck, patience, perseverance, and a small stock of ready-made clothing," to its present dimensions, covering a space sixty-six by one hundred and eighty-nine feet, six stories in height, and counting its employés by the hundreds, and its goods by the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth. Here are found within its mammoth proportions everything in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing way that can be desired by the most fastidious. The concern was virtually founded by the well-known Mr. John Wanamaker, whose vigilant oversight it enjoyed for nearly a quarter of a century, when, yielding to the demands of his immense establishment at Thirteenth and Market Streets and other extensive interests, he placed a namesake at the head of the house as its responsible executive, issued a hearty address, ingeniously combining gratulations for the past with promises for the future, and started the business on a new era of prosperity which bids fair to be long continued.

At Sixth and Jayne Streets stands the substantial structure of A. G. Elliot & Co., who are the leading jobbing paper-house of the city, and whose establishment is one of the largest in the United States, devoted exclusively to the paper trade. Its large capital and high business standing have for years made it one of the most notable business houses of Philadelphia.

The business was established in 1832 by the late Charles Magarge, who, in 1854, erected this fine structure, and ever since it has been recognized as the cen-

tre of the paper trade. So broad was the basis of the beginning that to-day all the leading mills of the country are represented in the sales of the house, and there is scarcely a city of the United States where some one of the fraternity of the "art preservative" has not at times been obliged to have his wants supplied at this establishment. As a

MARION TO STATE OF THE STATE OF man plant

A. G. ELLIOT & CO., SIXTH AND JAYNE STREETS.

landmark in the printing and publishing business it is as well known as Independence and Fancuil Halls.

Few outside of the trade are aware that over eight million dollars' worth of paper goods are manufactured and controlled by Philadelphia merchants, or that over seven million dollars' worth of other paper-makers' productions are distributed, making over fifteen million dollars of trade to pass annually through the channels of the paper industry. Large as these amounts are, the aim of this house is to be onward and upward, and to its other lines add the manufacture of vegetable parchment paper, a valuable substitute for wax paper, tin foil, oiled silk, etc., so that it is in demand in every section of the country. Liberality, courtesy, and honorable dealing are the watchwords of this establishment, and patrons can always rely on prompt and eareful execution of their orders, whether given in person or sent by letter.

In this connection it is interesting to note that within the present limits of Philadelphia was built the first paper-mill in America. This was the Rittenhouse Mill, erected, about 1690, on an affluent of the Wissahickon which, from this circumstance, has ever since been known as "Paper-Mill Run."

Strawbridge & Clothier, whose elegant building, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Market Streets, is one of the most attractive business structures in the city, have from small beginnings grown into the most extensive dry-goods house in Philadelphia. Year by year they have added to their establishment till it has become the immense structure which they now occupy, and which is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to dry goods. It has



age of one hundred and fifty-

total frontage, including annex, of two hundred and thirty feet. There are five stories. On the first floor, in the main building, is displayed the immense retail stock, embracing every variety of dry

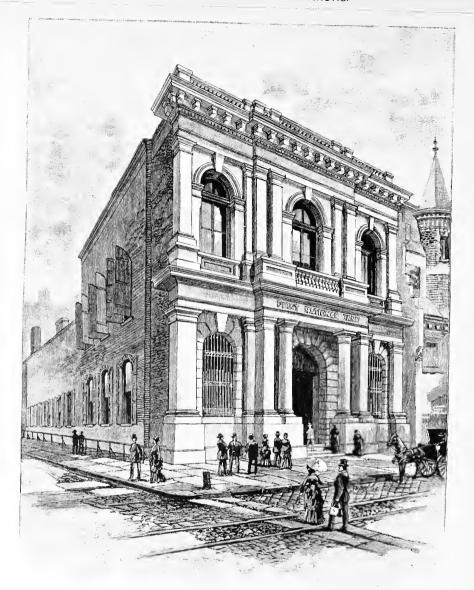
goods, foreign and domestic. Here, too, are situated the retail counting-room, superintendent's office, bureau of information, and a room for the display of evening toilets, so arranged as to give, at will, the effect of either daylight or gaslight. The second floor is devoted to millinery, ladies' wear, boys' clothing, carpets, and upholstery. On the third floor is located the wholesale department, which was established seven years ago, and does a large business, notably in silk and dress goods. This department keeps thirty or forty men constantly "on the road," and is so rapidly increasing as to seriously threaten the overrunning of even its present capacious accommodations. On the fourth floor is located the mail order department. The upper floors are used for general storage purposes. The annex contains the receiving and shipping departments, and space in rear of the main building affords ample room for such work as can be done in the open air. The interior administration of this vast establishment is a most interesting and instructive study, which our limits entirely preclude our entering upon.

The trustees of the Girard Estate have recently erected on Market Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, the largest and finest business structure in Philadelphia. It is occupied by the colossal establishment of Hood, Bonbright & Co., the leading importers and jobbers of dry goods in the city. This house is the successor of the firm of Samuel Hood & Co., which,



HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.'S BUILDING, ELEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

many years ago, had its place of business at No. 435 Market Street. In 1849 Samuel Hood retired, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas G. Hood. James Bonbright, who had been a member of the old firm, remained in the concern, which then took, and has ever since retained, the name and style of Hood, Bonbright & Co. After several removals made necessary by the growth of its business, the firm, in 1872, took possession of the fine warehouse on Market Street, adjoining and now part of Strawbridge & Clothier's extensive establishment. In 1882 Thomas G. Hood retired, leaving Mr. Bonbright the actual head of the house.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Chestnut Street, which, in its upper portions, is Philadelphia's fashionable promenade, is in its lower part largely devoted to commission- and jobbing-houses, and to financial institutions. From Delaware Avenue to Third Street it is almost wholly taken up with commercial establishments representing the cotton, wool, iron, dry goods, hardware, and tobacco trades. At Third Street begins the region of finance, and the observer finds banks, insurance, brokers', and corporation offices extending up and down Third, up Chestnut to Sixth, along Fourth, and up and down Walnut Street. Many of the recent bank structures are elegant specimens of architectural art. Worthy of special mention is the First National Bank, which, as its name indicates, was not only the first national bank organized in this city, but also enjoys the proud distinction of being the first chartered under the national banking act. It is a government depository, and was incorporated January 10, 1863, beginning business on the

11th of July the same year. Its first location was at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, and there it commenced business with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the presidency of O. W. Davis, and with Morton McMichael, Jr., as cashier, a position which he has ever since retained. Its first board of directors comprised the following well-known names: O. W. Davis, C. H. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, Jay Cooke, W. G. Morehead, Joseph F. Tobias, James A. Wright, W. S. Russell, George F. Tyler, E. W. Clark, Robert F. Cabeen, and John W. Everman. Several of these gentlemen are still in the direction. Mr. George Philler is now president. Its present capital is one million dollars. As showing the large development of the national banking system which has taken place in Philadelphia since this pioneer of the system was established, it may be worth while to note that there are now in operation in the city forty-one national banks.

Adjoining the First National is the National Bank of the Republic, which was organized December 5, 1865, and began business on the 22d of May, 1866. It presents to the street a striking façade of English redstone and Philadelphia red pressed-The building covers a brick. lot of thirty feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth. The main banking-room is twenty-nine feet wide, one hundred and twenty feet long, and thirty-four feet high, and is lighted from sky- and ceilinglights throughout its length. The interior finish is of cherry; the counters and desks are of mahogany and bevelled plate glass; the walls, where not of tile and richly-carved Caenstone, are painted in warm colors, a rich dark red predominating, the effect of which is novel and pleasing, and the main floor throughout is covered with red and small black tiles laid upon brick arches. The main room is divided by the mahogany partitions into apartments for officers, tellers, and clerks, back of which is the directors' room. vaults are of massive granitework with steel lining, within which are steel safes. The bank occupies the entire building, giving ample room in all the apartments and abundant space outside of counters. The building is heated by steam and from open fireplaces, and is admirably ventilated. The policy of the bank has always dictated the selection of active business men for its directors.



NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

A little higher up, at Nos. 327-331 Chestnut Street. we find the handsome structure of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company. It receives deposits of money at interest, deposits of securities and other valuables, rents burglar-proof safes. furnishes letters of credit, collects incomes, manages estates, and acts as executor. administrator, guardian. signee, receiver,



FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

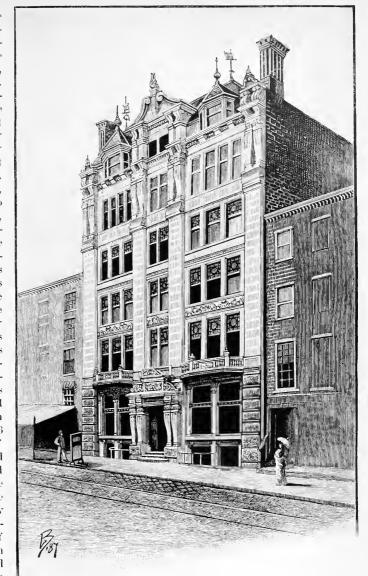


AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

and trustee under appointments by courts, corporations, or individuals. It was incorporated March 22, 1866, and began business on the 1st of the following September. It was the pioneer institution of its kind in the United States.

Transferring now, for a little, our point of view to Walnut Street, we find at Nos. 308-310 the substantial building of the American Fire Iusurance Company, which was the first joint-stock fire insurance company in the United States. It was organized on the 28th of February, 1810, and was the first to establish an agency business, which it did the first year of its organization. started with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, which, in 1847, was reduced to two hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars, owing to heavy losses which it had sustained, its surplus being then but two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars. It incurred large losses in several great fires, all of which it promptly met.

A near neighbor of the American is the Philadelphia agency of the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company, whose building, at Nos. 331-337 Walnut Street, presents to the eye a façade simple, chaste, and elegant in design. The company represented by this agency is one of England's most flourishing corporations. It was established in 1836. introduced its agencies into the United States in 1848, and began business in Philadelphia in 1851. It is the largest fire insurance company in the world. Philadelphia branch has steadily prospered. various agencies of the company in this country constitute together what is known as its United States branch, which, commencing in 1848 with a showing of net fire premiums amounting to four thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars, rolled up in 1886 the magnificent total of three million six hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents. The total assets of the company aggregate thirty-eight million dollars, and those of its United States branch six million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, with a surplus of three mil-



LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

lion seventy-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The company has paid in satisfaction of losses since its organization over one hundred million dollars, and in the United States more than thirty-nine million dollars. These figures amply explain and justify the hold the company has secured upon the confidence of the public.

Nearly opposite the office of this company one catches through a closed gate a glimpse of the venerable St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, which fronts on Willing's Alley, a noted small thoroughfare running from Third to Fourth Streets, below Walnut Street. On this site was built, about 1730, the first Catholic church erected in Pennsylvania. Of small dimensions, covering, even when enlarged a few years after its erection, only forty by forty feet, it served the purpose of the parishioners for nearly one hundred years; was further enlarged in 1821 and rebuilt to its present dimensions, forty by one hundred feet, and consecrated in 1839.

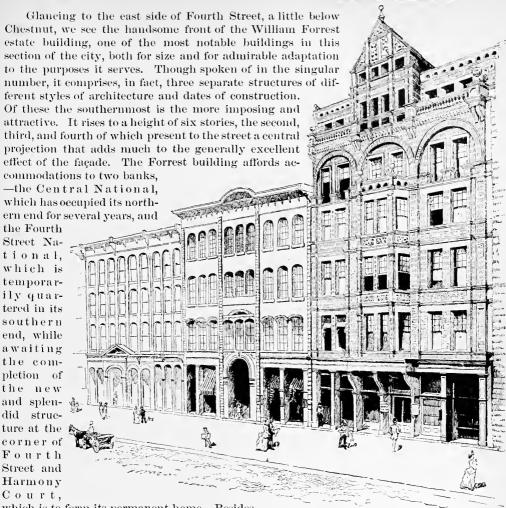
At the southwest corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets stands the massive building of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. This is not a bank in the ordinary sense of the term, and has no stockholders. Its business is to safely and profitably invest the money of its depositors. It was organized in 1816, and was the first institution of its kind in the city.

On or about the 20th of November, 1816, Mr. Condy Raguet, having noticed in the recently received English journals an account of the establishment of savings banks in that country, and meeting on the same day, when on his way to his office, with Mr. Richard Peters, Jr., at the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, introduced the subject to



PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

him of the expediency of establishing a similar institution in Philadelphia. They subsequently, on the same day, met Mr. Clement C. Biddle and Mr. Thomas Hale, and these gentlemen, at the office of Mr. Biddle, discussed and agreed upon the propriety of establishing a savings bank in this city. It was decided to call a meeting of a few prominent citizens on the following Monday to consider and at once to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Raguet. Accordingly, on Monday, November 25, five of the twelve gentlemen, who had now agreed to unite for the purpose of establishing a society after the plan of the savings banks of Great Britain,—namely, Condy Raguet, Thomas Hale, John Strawbridge, John C. Stocker, and John McCrea,—met at the office of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company in South Second Street, of which company Mr. Raguet was the president, when it was determined by these gentlemen to establish a society under the direction of twelve managers, afterwards increased to twenty-five, for the purpose of receiving and investing small deposits. At this meeting Mr. Raguet submitted the plan of such an association, with some English and American publications explanatory of the objects and principles of savings banks. This plan, after some discussion, was amended, and at an adjourned meeting adopted and constituted the "Articles of Association" under which "The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society" was organized.



which is to form its permanent home. Besides these financial institutions, the Forrest build-

WILLIAM FORREST ESTATE BUILDING,

ing affords office facilities to a large number and variety of professional and business men. Active brokers here ply their busy trade of buying and selling stocks, and one may hear at frequent intervals the click of the ticker as it records the fluctuations of the market and rolls off its endless ribbon big with the fate of fortunes. Here, too, the shrewd insurance man underwrites his risks, calmly confident the while that, risks though they be for the company he represents, his share in the transaction is beyond all peradventure. Here abound also the gentlemen of the law, who are naturally gregarious, and who find their account in being located in the midst of a region where centre the great financial transactions of the city and State, and where congregate the big railroad and coal companies and corporations of every size and sort.

Besides these, representatives of various other callings find in the Forrest building convenient offices and a desirable location for their respective pursuits. Few business buildings in the city shelter within their walls so many brain-workers, and fewer still can compare with the Forrest building in the variety of avocations which are represented by its tenants.

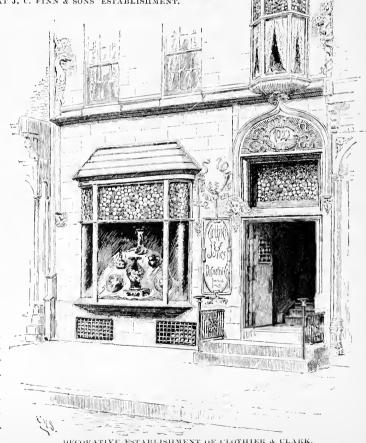
A little farther south, on Fourth Street, below Walnut, stand in close proximity to each other the large buildings belonging respectively to the Philadelphia and Reading and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. These buildings contain the central offices of the companies, and in them are quartered most of the executive officers of the respective departments.



Proceeding up Walmut Street, we find at No. 928 the establishment of J. C. Finn & Sons, devoted to the sale of wall-papers and interior decorations generally. A look at the decorated room of this establishment will suffice to convince the observer that this firm are competent guides in mattersæsthetic. Floor, ceiling, walls, furniture, and ornaments all give token of refined taste and evidence of a high degree of artistic skill.

DECORATED ROOM AT J. C. FINN & SONS' ESTABLISHMEN

Another well-known establishment in the decorating line is that of Clothier & Clark (late Jones), at 1022 Walnut Street, the exceedingly tasteful and elegant front of whose building, together with the rich wares displayed in their window, arrests the appreciative attention of the lover of art. Here may be found every variety of goods for interior decoration, including furniture, tapestries, etc. Frescoing and every sort of wall ornamentation is done by this firm, who furnish all the materials and do the work. After the walls of a house are plastered, their facilities enable them to completely finish its interior down to the minutest detail of furnishing and decoration. They carry a large stock of imported art-work, including porcelain and tapestries.





R. D. WOOD BUILDING, FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Resuming now our survey of Chestnut Street, at the southwest corner of Fourth Street the R. D. Wood building invites the attention, being one of the most elegant business edifices in the city. Including the basement it has seven stories. Its style of architecture, while hardly susceptible of classification under any of the recognized orders, is finely illustrative of a class of structures which the necessities of American business operations have evolved, and which in elegance, convenience, ventilation, lighting, and heating reach a degree of perfection utterly unknown to English and Continental buildings devoted to similar uses. The Wood building is filled with offices of various kinds, and its location being central to the great financial section of the city, these are in constant demand. Two swift-running elevators make transit up and down so easy and rapid as to obliterate for most kinds of office business the old-time distinction in favor of the lower floors. It is in all respects an edifice of which both the owner and the city may be proud.



PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING.

Two squares farther west we come at Sixth and Chestnut Streets to the commanding edifice which constitutes the home of Philadelphia's most prosperous daily newspaper, the Public Ledger. The Ledger was started as a penny sheet in 1836 by Swain, Abell & Simmons, the latter of whom dying in 1855, his share was purchased by the surviving partners, who, under the firm-name of Swain & Abell, continued to publish the paper down to 1864, when, owing to embarrassments brought about by the high prices of labor and material resulting from the war, the establishment was disposed of to Mr. George W. Childs, its present proprietor. Under the management of Mr. Childs the Ledger has become the exemplar in the United States of thorough moral cleanliness coupled with the completest material success.

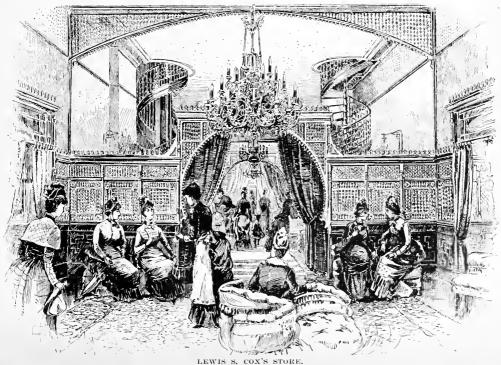
At 605 Chestnut Street is the store of M. E. McDowell & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco, and proprietors of the celebrated Durham brand of smoking tobacco. They have branch houses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Atlanta, with several European agencies.

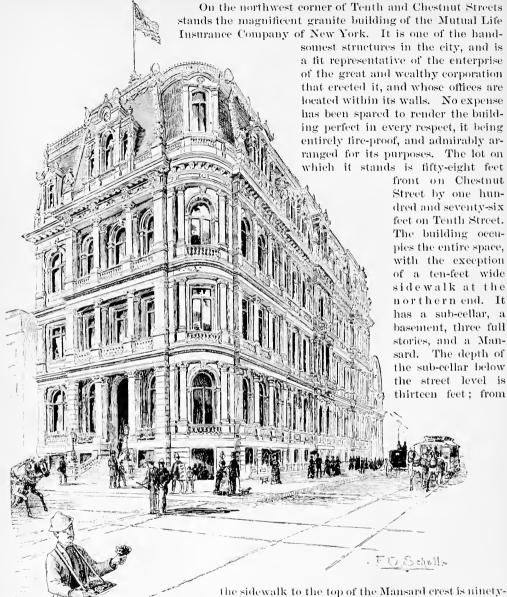
At 1220 Chestnut Street is the exquisitely-appointed establishment of Lewis S. Cox, manufacturer and dealer in jerseys, jersey cloths, and other goods for ladies' use. Combining under one direction the manufacture and sale of these fabries, a

substantial benefit is secured to the purchaser by the elimination of the usual middleman's profit.



M. E. M'DOWELL & CO.'S STORE.

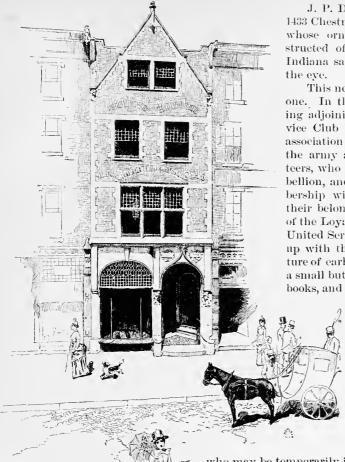




MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

seven feet; from the sidewalk to the top of the main pavilion is one hundred and four feet, and to the top of the flag-staff one hundred and forty feet. The only wood-work is the doors. The exterior walls on Chest-

nut and Tenth Streets are of Rhode Island light granite, backed by a brick wall, sufficiently thick to sustain the whole structure, even if the granite were removed by the action of fire. The floors are of white Italian marble tiles, laid upon wrought-iron beams and turned brick arches, levelled with concrete and hollow brick tiles. The window- and door-frames are of iron, the wainscoting and surbases of marble, and the staircases of marble and iron. The building is admirably lighted, and ventilation is secured by introducing fresh air through apertures under the window-sashes, and immediately over the steam-heating coils openings in the walls secure an escape for the foul air through numerous shafts.



J. P. DOHERTY & CO.'S STORE.

J. P. Doherty & Co., tailors, of No. 1433 Chestnut Street, occupy a building whose ornate, yet chaste front, constructed of Perth Amboy brick and Indiana sandstone, is very pleasing to the eye.

This neighborhood is an interesting one. In the second story of the building adjoining No. 1433 the United Service Club has its rooms. This is an association of officers and ex-officers of the army and navy, including volunteers, who served in the war of the Rebellion, and whose eligibility to membership with the club depends upon their belonging to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The rooms of the United Service are very elegantly fitted up with the rich old mahogany furniture of early colonial days, and contain a small but valuable library of military books, and fine portraits of Grant, Han-

cock, and other military heroes, with spirited etchings and engravings of military subjects. Here of an evening may generally be found a coteric of military and naval men jovially recalling the incidents of their war experience, and ready to welcome with hearty hospitality any old comrade

who may be temporarily in the city.

On the opposite side of the street is the fine edifice of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose benevolent work of maintaining a social and religious rallying-point for a class peculiarly subject to the snares and temptations of a great city has won for it

the respect and good will of all right-minded people. The Association numbers nearly two thousand members, possesses a library of over six thousand volumes, and reading-rooms, where all the newspapers and magazines of the day are provided for the use of members and of strangers introduced by them.

Diagonally opposite the Association building, on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, stands the old Church of the Epiphany, one of the most venerated structures belonging to the Protestant Episcopal communion. With it are associated the names and memories of the Tyngs, father and son, whose eloquence and Christian fervor used to crowd its pews with eager listeners, and of the saintly Newton, whose sermons to and books for children have endeared his name to tens of thousands of young and old in every land. In recent years the diocesan convention has several times met within its walls, and every Monday noon the Brotherhood of the Episcopal Clergy assemble in its lecture-room for religious exercises and conference.

The congregation of the Epiphany is one of the largest in the city of those belonging to the Episcopal denomination, and the central location of the church makes it a convenient place of worship for strangers at the hotels. It has a large and flourishing Sunday-school, and under the lead of its efficient rector, Rev. G. H. Kinsolving, is active in good works.



COLONNADE HOTEL.

On the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets stands the Colonnade, kept by the Messrs. Crump, one of the most comfortable and homelike of Philadelphia's hotels, and very accessible from the Broad Street Station, which is only a little more than a square distant.

The Baker building, on Chestnut Street, a few doors west of the Colonnade Hotel, is an elegant business structure, the upper story of which is especially fitted up for the studios of artists, many of whom are quartered there. The site on which it stands was formerly

occupied by a private residence, which afterwards became the home of the Reform Club. The present building was erected in 1880 by A. G. Baker, after plans of his own, John Doyle being the builder. The lot is fifty-nine by two hundred and fourteen feet, and the cost of the ground and building was nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The front is of marble to the top of the fourth story, the upper part of the façade is of iron, set with plate-glass. It is an original and unique design representing a full story, but is, in fact, appurtenant to the fourth floor, to which the plate-glass windows admit the northern light so much desired by artists, with whose studios, as we have said, this floor is occupied. Besides serving this purpose very completely it enhances the architectural beauty of the building in no small degree. All the wood-work of the building is of walnut. It is heated throughout with steam, and is provided with facilities for both gas- and electric-lighting. The ground-floor

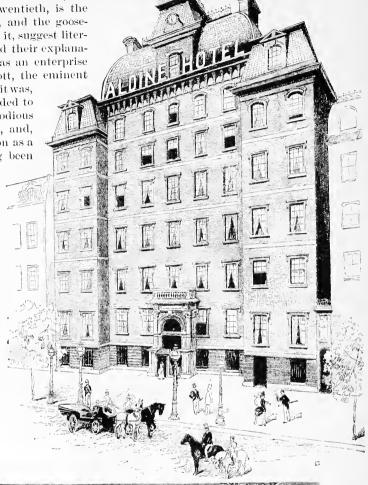


is occupied by mercantile firms; the second story has a large hall, which is occupied by the Orpheus Club, besides having several large rooms devoted to business purposes; the third floor contains offices, and the fourth is exclusively devoted to artists' studios. Many of Philadelphia's representative artists have their work-rooms here. James B. Sword, Prosper L. Senat, George C. Lambdin, J. Henry Brown, C. H. Spooner, E. B. Justice, L. D. Holme, F. DeB. Richards, Newbold H. Trotter, the celebrated animal painter, George Wright, F. De Crano, and several lady artists are quartered in this building.

Farther west on Chestnut Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, is the Aldine Hotel. Its name, and the goosequill vane that surmounts it, suggest literary associations which find their explanation in the fact that it was an enterprise of the late J. B. Lippincott, the eminent

publisher, whose property it was, and from whom it descended to his heirs. It is a commodious and commanding edifice, and, besides its leading position as a hotel, is noted as having been

the residence of Mrs. Dr. Rush, in her day a distinguished leader of society, who sought, by the exercise of a generous and refined hospitality, to make her house the social centre of Philadel-Although it has phia. received extensive additions, much of the house remains exactly as it was in the days when as the "Rush mansion" it enjoyed a wide and reputable notoriety. At the rear it opens upon pleasant gardens, and it is in all respects an exceedingly agreeable and comfortable place of sojourn.

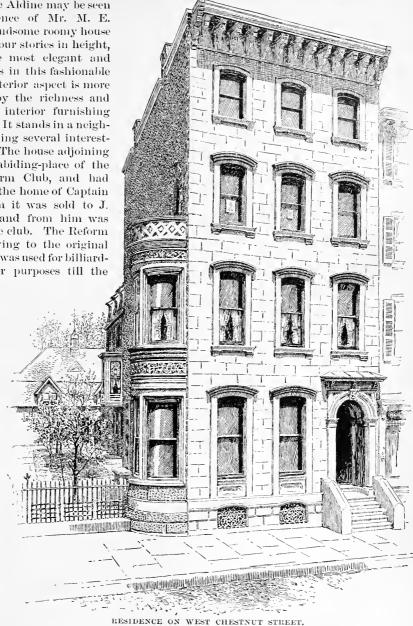




ALDINE HOTEL AND GARDEN.

Opposite the Aldine may be seen the fine residence of Mr. M. E. McDowell; a handsome roomy house of brownstone, four stories in height, and one of the most elegant and attractive homes in this fashionable quarter. Its exterior aspect is more than equalled by the richness and elegance of its interior furnishing and decoration. It stands in a neighborhood containing several interesting buildings. The house adjoining it was the last abiding-place of the celebrated Reform Club, and had previously been the home of Captain Loper, by whom it was sold to J. Frailey Smith, and from him was purchased by the club. The Reform Club added a wing to the original structure, which was used for billiardrooms and other purposes till the club ceased to exist. In the next block, west

of the McDowell residence, is the house which was purchased for and presented to General Grant, but which he never occupied. It remained in his ownership until financial difficulties resulting from his connection with the Grant & Ward failure compelled him to relinquish it, together with all his other property, real and personal. This house was completely furnished



throughout by the donors, prominent among whom were Messrs. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, with the expectation that it would become the permanent home of the distinguished chieftain and his family; but eircumstances made it impracticable for him to occupy it, thus disappointing the hopes of the generous givers, and depriving Philadelphia of a citizen whom she would have delighted to honor. It is not improbable, moreover, that could General Grant have settled here he would have escaped some of the unhappy incidents that embittered his latter days.

This part of Chestnut Street as yet has yielded but little to the encroachments of business, but the time is not far distant when it will be a thoroughfare of trade from river to river.

etery-grounds. Powelton took its name from John Hare Powel, a noted Whig

leader in his day,

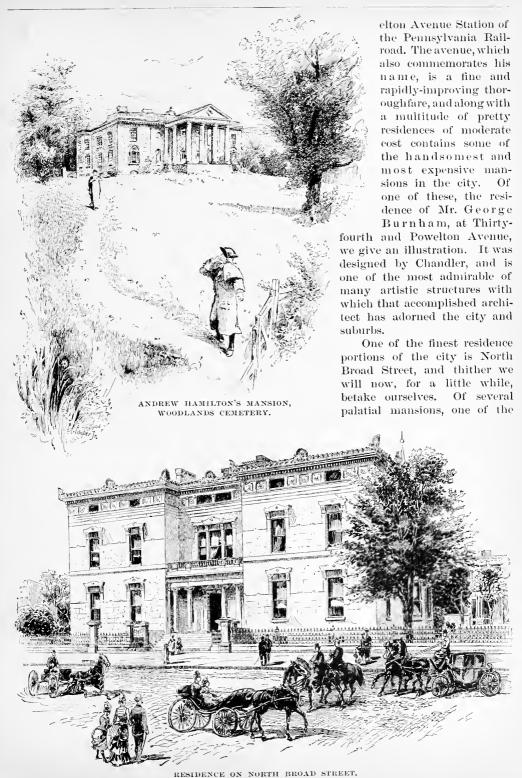
While in this neighborhood it will repay the visitor to cross once more to Walnut Street and take a look at the elegant mansion of Mr. James P. Scott, No. 2032, designed by Chandler, and one of the architectural gents of Philadelphia. From that point a short walk brings the saunterer to the Chestnut Street bridge, which leads across the Schuylkill to the pleasant purlicus of West Philadelphia, This section of the city embraces what were formerly the townships of Kingsessing, Blockley, Haverford, Hestonville, and Belmont, with the villages of Mantua, Powelton, Hamilton ville. Haddington, and West Philadelphia. Hamiltonville was so called from Andrew Hamilton, lieutenant-governor of the province from 1701-1703, whose estate of "Woodlands" is now the cemetery of that name, and whose elegant mansion may still be seen, well preserved, in the cem-

whose fine mansion was situated on the Schuylkill bluffs, just south of the present Pow-

RESIDENCE ON WEST WALNUT STREET.

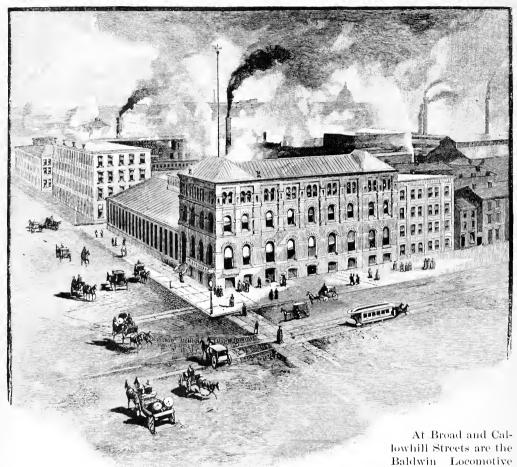


RESIDENCE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND POWELTON AVENUE.



a week.

most striking is that of Mr. Charles J. Harrah, at No. 858. It is a massive structure of white marble, three stories in height, surmounted by a flat roof, and having the central portion of its front recessed sufficiently to give room for a handsome entrance-porch, to which a broad flight of marble steps leads up from the street. It stands in grounds of considerable area, which are beautifully planted with shrubbery, trees, flowers, and grass, and is well worth a visit.



BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

founded by and takes its name from Mathias W. Baldwin, a native of New Jersey, who, in 1817, entered the service of Fletcher & Gardiner, jewellers and silversmiths, in this city. In 1825 he formed a partner-ship with David Mason, a machinist, in the manufacture of bookbinders' tools and cylinders for calico-printing. The growth of their business making necessary the introduction of steam-power, an engine was bought, which, proving unsatisfactory, Mr. Baldwin decided to design and construct one which should be specially adapted to the requirements of their shop. This first attempt of Mr. Baldwin's as an engine-builder was eminently successful, and, by directing his attention to steam engineering, led the way to the later and greater successes which he achieved as a builder of locomotives and to the founding of the immense industry that now so honorably perpetuates his name. The works occupy over nine acres of ground and employ about three thousand men, and have a present capacity equal to ten locomotives

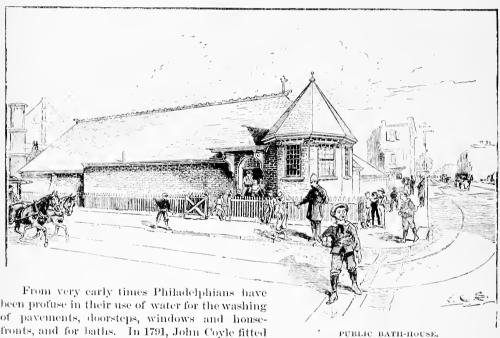
Works, now under the proprietorship of Burnham, Parry, Williams

This vast enterprise was

& Co.

Farther north on Broad Street, beyond Jefferson, we find the Disston residences, Nos. 1505-1515, which are among the most noteworthy of the many elegant structures that adorn this portion of the city. The splendid Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, whose tapering spire is a prominent feature in our illustration, and several other fine buildings in the immediate neighborhood, combine—with the noble breadth of the roadway, its numerous shadetrees, and the pulsing tide of life that courses between its rows of stately residences—to make a scene strongly suggestive of a Parisian boulevard.

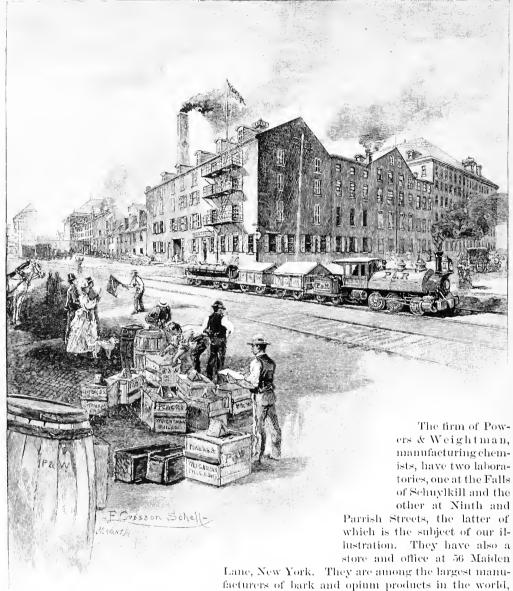
If now our reader be interested in base-ball (and who in these days is not?), by continuing out Broad Street to its intersection with Huntingdon he will come upon the new grounds of the Philadelphia Base-Ball Club, which for extent, elegance of buildings, and completeness of appointments have no superior in the land. This elegant park was inaugurated on the 30th of April, 1887, by a game between the "Phillies," as the club is called, and the New York Club. In point of accessibility the situation is as admirable as in its other features, being reached by numerous trains of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, and also by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth, Tenth and Eleventh, Fourth and Eighth Streets, and the new Lehigh Avenue Passenger Railways and their exchanges.



been profuse in their use of water for the washing of pavements, doorsteps, windows and honsefronts, and for baths. In 1791, John Coyle fitted up a bathing establishment on the banks of the

Schuylkill, at the end of Race Street, which bore the name of the Wigwam Baths, and numbered among its attractions a bowling-green, two shower-baths, and one plunging-bath. Private houses, however small, are universally equipped with one or more bath-rooms, the hotels are lavishly supplied with them, and public bathing-places are provided for the multitude. These were first instituted in 1883, and were originally limited to three floating bathhouses, one on the Schuylkill at South Street, one on the Delaware at Almond Street, and one at Hanover Street. This provision, however, proved insufficient to meet the demand, and in 1884 several bathing-houses with tanks were established inland. These public baths are free to all citizens at proper hours, and contribute greatly to the health and comfort of those for whom they are intended. Statistics show that they are well patronized, the number of men, women, boys, and girls annually resorting to them aggregating over two hundred thousand. They are open only in the summer, and their opening-day causes among the unwashed small fry of the city a delirium of joyous excitement.

PHILADELPHIA BALL PARK, BROAD AND HUNTINGDON STREETS.

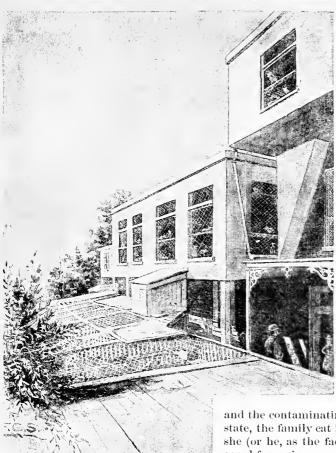


POWERS & WEIGHTMAN'S LABORATORY, NINTH AND PARRISH STREETS,

Lane, New York. They are among the largest manufacturers of bark and opium products in the world, and their sulphate of quinine and sulphate of morphine are unsurpassed for purity and beauty. At the Falls of Schuylkill they manufacture sulphuric, nitric,

muriatic, tartaric, and citric acids, alum, epsom salt, blue vitriol, etc. The products of the city laboratory embrace a full line of tine chemicals for use in medicine and the arts, and include the various salts of quinine, morphine, strychnine, etc.; iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium, subnitrate of bismuth, iodoform, oil of cloves, calomel, corrosive sublimate, rochelle salt, nitrate of silver, etc., etc.

The establishment of Powers & Weightman is the largest of its kind in the United States, and probably there is none more extensive in Europe. The firm enjoys to-day, as it has from the foundation of the house, an enviable reputation for the strictest integrity, and chemicals bearing the trade-mark of P. & W. are regarded as standard.



HOTEL FELIS. A

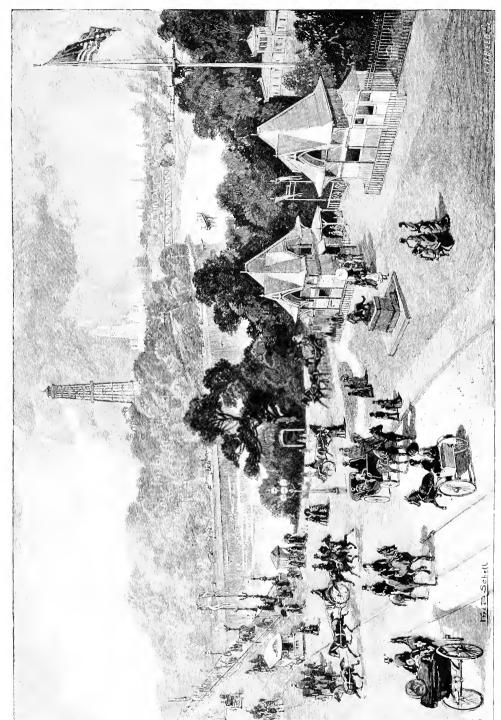
Among the numerous hotels of various degrees of excellence with which Philadelphia is provided, there is one which is emphatically unique. This is the "Hotel Felis" (anglice, cat hotel), of which we give an illustration. This establishment is not like other hostelries, a private enterprise kept for gain, but serves a most beneficent end in caring for the feline pets of the metropolis during the absence from the city of their owners and protectors. Thus, when the summer hegira sets in and the wants and welfare of all other members of the family are provided for, the question of what to do with Tabby finds, in the existence of this establishment, a ready and satisfactory solution. Instead of being left to the untender mercies of the hiredgirl, or, in the case of the entire abandonment of the home, being relegated to a nomadic state of existence

and the contaminating influences incident to such a state, the family cat is sent to the Hotel Felis, where she (or he, as the fact may be) is well fed, tenderly cared for, enjoys association with her kind, and all the advantages and comforts of a well-regulated home. This establishment is under the direction of that most deserving charity known as "The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and is situated at No. 1242 Lombard Street. Its immediate care is confided to the

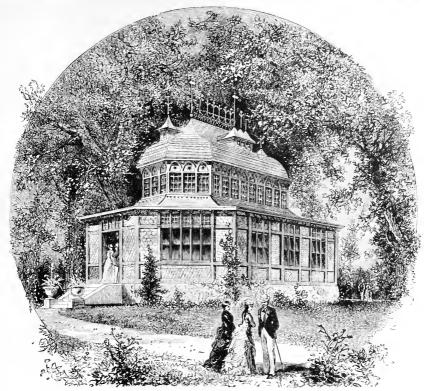
"Women's Branch" of the association, which also has charge of the city pound and shelter for dogs on the Lamb Tavern Road. Besides caring in life for the dumb objects of its benevolence, it also provides means for the painless extinction of their lives when for any reason that becomes necessary or desirable. This is effected by asphyxiation with carbonic oxide gas, which speedily and effectually accomplishes its purpose without suffering on the part of the subject.

The humane efforts of these fair ministers of mercy are not confined to the feline and canine species, nor are they restricted wholly to the city of Philadelphia. Horses and mules are frequently the objects of the beneficent oversight of the association, and a vast amount of good has been accomplished by its intervention to prevent the abuse of this class of our donestic animals. Its agents have penetrated to the interior of the State and, by awakening there an interest in the subject and telling of the means and methods employed here, have inaugurated in many of the larger towns material reforms in the matter of dealing with the dumb creatures that contribute to man's pleasure and profit.

Leaving now our domestic and familiar animals to the protection of their fair guardians, let us journey across the Schuylkill and inspect the "Zoo," with its varied collection of creatures of the wilder sorts.



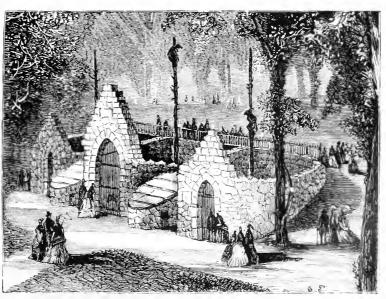
GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.



THE MONKEY HOUSE, ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

F the several bridges that span the Schuylkill the most pleasing to the eye, both for situation and style of construction, is the Girard Avenue Bridge. It is an elegant structure of iron, erected by Clarke, Reeves & Co., of the Phœnix Iron Works, and was opened for

travel on the 4th of July, 1874. It is one thousand feet long by one hundred wide, and fifty-two feet above mean water-mark. It consists of five spans, constructed of Pratt trusses. The roadway is of granite block, and is sixtyseven and one-half feet wide, with sidewalks each sixteen and one-half feet wide, which are paved with slate, with encaustic tile borders. The balustrade and cornice are ornamented with bronze panels, repre-



THE BEAR PITS, ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

senting birds and foliage. At its western end, to the left, lies the Zoological Garden, occupying a tract formerly the country-seat of John Penn, grandson of the founder, and known as "Solitude." The house built by Penn still stands in the grounds. The tract contains thirty-three acres, and is, in fact, part of Fairmount Park, the commissioners of which lease it to the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, who have established here the most successful collection of animals existing in America. The buildings are tasteful, picturesque, and suitable to their purposes, and are set in grounds beautifully planted and kept. It is a

most interesting and instructive place to visit, and is a favorite resort of children, citizens, and sojourners in the city. No expense has been spared in procuring animals or fitting up the garden in the manner best adapted to their maintenance and exhibition. The society has agents in every part of the world constantly on the alert for rare and interesting specimens of natural history. Our illustrations show a few of the interesting places that the visitor to the garden will want to see, but besides



ALLIGATOR POOL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

these there are numerous others which will prove most interesting. The collection includes a large representation of American fauna. The shaggy-coated buffalo, the lordly elk and timid deer, wolves, raccoons, foxes, prairie-dogs, rattlesnakes, bears, water-fowl, sea-lions, and specimens of nearly every other beast, bird, or reptile that

belongs to the continent are here found under conditions making it easy and pleasant to observe their appearance and habits. Besides these, South America, India, Africa, and the islands of the sea contribute their quota to the collection. Elephants, camels, lions and tigers, the ugly rhinoceros, sportive monkeys and the anthropoid apes, great serpents, and beautifully-plumaged birds swell the list of attractions, which can here be only hinted at.

This collection is the only one in this country which at all approaches in completeness and titness of bestowal the great zoological garden in Regent's Park, London, or the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris. The expenses of its maintenance are very large, and the society has at times been hard pressed in keeping it up to the high standard which it has attained. Recently a considerable sum by way of endowment has been subscribed by liberal citizens, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set may be emulated by others.

We have already, on page 23, alluded to Franklin's grave in the burial-ground of Christ Church, at Fifth and Arch Streets, as one of the interesting relics of the past which the visitor to Philadelphia should not fail to see, but we omitted at that point to give the illustration, which we now insert. The grave is in the northwest corner of the grounds, and is marked by a plain slab, lying flat, and inscribed "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin." The portion of the brick wall opposite the grave has been replaced with an open iron fence, enabling the grave and its inscription to be readily seen from the sidewalk of Arch Street. It is a very humble tomb for so eminent a man. A worthier memorial of Franklin is the statue in Carrara marble, by Francisco Lazzarini, presented to the Philadelphia Library Company by William Bingham in 1792, which formerly stood in a niche over the entrance to the library building at Fifth and Library Streets, and which on the demolition of that structure was removed to the new building at Locust and Juniper Streets.



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

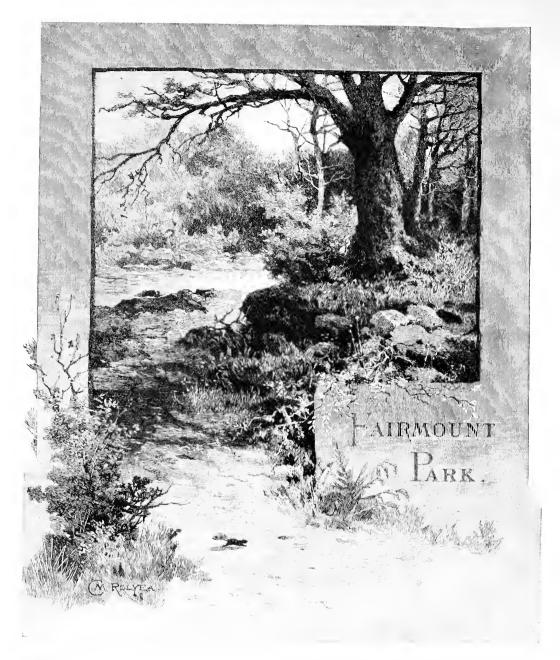
The features were taken from a bust of Franklin procured from the Pennsylvania Hospital. Another marble statue of Franklin, by Battin, stands in the centre of a lot belonging to the Franklin Lodge of Odd Fellows, in the cemetery of that order on Islington Lane. But the worthiest and most enduring memorials of the great philosopher and patriot are the institutions which he founded and the example of beneficence which he bequeathed to posterity.





POLICE PATROL.

Our next illustration, representing the "Police Patrol," seems a rather violent transition from Franklin and his memorials, but he would greatly err who unadvisedly deems any institution of Philadelphia entirely disassociated from this illustrious man. In point of fact, the very first public matter to which Franklin addressed himself after his entry into public life was police reform. The present force is a well-organized and thoroughly efficient body. What is known distinctively as the "Police Patrol" consists of seven wagons, having two crews to each wagon, including a sergeant and three men to each crew. They answer all calls in their respective districts for drunken men, and in cases of accident or fire.



TE territory included in Fairmount Park was formerly taken up with gentlemen's estates, which, from a very early date, crowned with their mansions its commanding heights, and covered with their pleasure-grounds its wooded slopes and lovely vales. Several of the old-time colonial mansions are still preserved within the precincts of the Park, and are fraught with associations that make them precious souvenirs of by-gone days.

The beginning of the now immense Park was the comparatively small tract which is immediately appurtenant to the Schuylkill water-works. These date from 1822, though the city was, as we have elsewhere stated, first supplied with water from the Schuylkill in 1799. Enormous engines, worked by water-power, force water from the river to the top of a hill,—the original "Fair-Mount,"—where it is held in a distributing reservoir. Frederick Graff was the designer and first engineer of the water-works, and is commemorated by a Gothic emopy



GREEN STREET ENTRANCE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

monument and bust, which, with several other pieces of statuary, ornaments the grounds immediately about the water-works.

The enlargement of the Park, which gave it the nearly three thousand acres now embraced within its bounds, arose from the necessity of protecting the water-supply of the city from deterioration by the drainage from the rapidly-multiplying mills and manufactories situated on the Schuylkill above the city. The acquisition of the properties necessary to effect this purpose was gradually accomplished, until now, for five miles up the Schuylkill and for six miles along the Wissahickon, the grounds bordering these streams are the property of the city, and from being a menace to its health and happiness, have been converted into a most efficient means of promoting and preserving both.



GRAFF MONUMENT.



LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The principal entrance to the Park is that from Green Street. which brings the visitor into its lower extremity, where, on his left, he has the reservoir, the buildings pertaining to the water-works, and the steamboat-landing, while on his right, as he turns up the main drive, he sees the building containing the series of Pompeian views presented to the Park Commission by the late John Welsh, and which are

well worth stopping to look at. Next, crossing an open space ornamented by a bronze statue of Lincoln, erected by the Lincoln Monument Association in the fall of 1871, we come to a hill covered with trees, among which go winding paths, and under which green grass and flowering shrubs combine their attractions, while around its base flowers bloom and fountains play, and the curving drive leads a glittering host of carriages. This is Lemon Hill, and on its summit is the mansion in which Robert Morris had his home during the Revolutionary struggle. Here the great financier loved to dwell. Here he entertained many men whose names were made illustrious by those stirring times. Hancock, Franklin, the elder Adams, members of the Continental Congress, officers of the army and navy, and many of the foremost citizens met frequently under this hospitable roof. Here, busy in peace as in war, he after-

wards planned those magnificent enterprises which were his financial ruin; and from here he was led away to prison, the victim of laws equally barbarous and absurd, which, because a man could not pay what he owed, locked him up lest he might earn the means to discharge his debt.

The fortunes of the once magnificent mansion have fallen, like those of its owner. It is now a restaurant, where the simpler forms of refreshments may be procured.



Following the carriage-drive, we come to "Grant's Cottage," a small frame building, used by General Grant as his head-quarters at City Point, and brought here at the close of the war.

Just beyond is the Girard Avenue Bridge, under which passes the interesting river-drive of the East Park. Here the Connecting Railroad Bridge, as it is popularly termed, unites the Pennsylvania Railroad with its New York Division. Through the rocky bluff which forms the eastern abutment of the bridge



SWEET BRIER FROM EGGLESFIELD.

a short tunnel has been cut for a carriage-road. This route was opened in the summer of 1871, and developed some of the loveliest scenery in all the Park. A number of fine old country-seats were absorbed in this portion of the grounds, and they remain very nearly as their former owners left them.

Crossing the Girard Avenue Bridge, we pass beneath the Connecting Railroad and enter upon the Lansdowne drive in the West Park. The fine estate of Lansdowne contained two hundred acres, and was established by John Penn, "the American," whose nephew, also named John, the son of Richard Penn, built a stately mansion here, and lived in it during

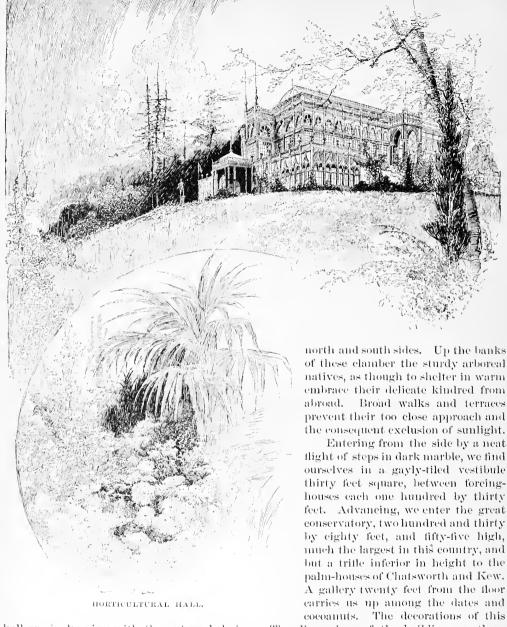


VIEW ABOVE SWEET BRIER,

the Revolutionary war, a struggle in which his sympathies were by no means with the party that was finally successful in wresting from him the noble State which was his paternal inheritance, and of which he had been governor.

Just after entering the Lansdowne drive we pass, on our left, the Penn (or Letitia) House, of which we have already spoken in the opening pages of this book.

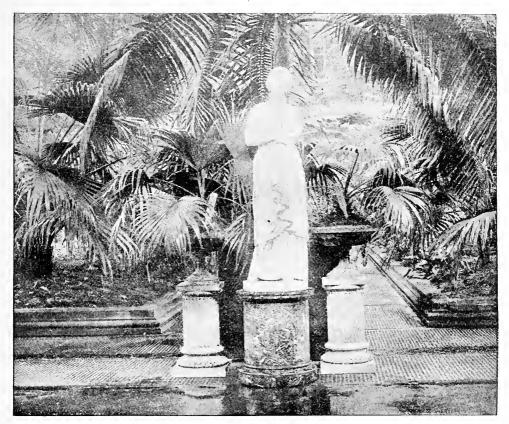
Sweet Brier mansion is the next passed, from which point there is a lovely view of the river above, and then, crossing the ravine by a rustic bridge, we are in the section of the Park which was the seene of the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Of the Exhibition buildings only two now remain, Horticultural Hall and Memorial Hall. The site of the fermer was most happily chosen. It occupies a bluff that overlooks the Schuylkill one hundred feet below to the eastward, and is bounded by the deep channels of a pair of brooks equidistant on the



hall are in keeping with the external design. The dimensions of the building are three hundred and eighty by one hundred and ninety-three feet.

Outside promenades, four in number, and each one hundred feet long, lead along the roofs of the foreing-houses, and contribute to the portfolio of lovely views that enriches the Park. Other prospects are offered by the upper floors of the east and west fronts; the aërial terrace embracing in all seventeen thousand square feet. Restaurants, reception-rooms, and offices occupy the two ends. The cost of the building was two hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Leaving Horticultural Hall, we cross the bridge spanning the picturesque Lansdowne Ravine to Memorial Hall, which, as its name implies, contemplates indefinite durability. What Virginia and Massachusetts granite, in alliance with Pennsylvania iron, on a basis of one million five hundred thousand dollars, can effect in that direction, seems to have been done. The façade is in ultra-Renaissance, with arch and balustrade and open arcade. The square central tower, or what under a circular dome would be the drum, is quite in harmony with the main front in proportion and outline, and renders the unity of the building very striking. That its object, of supplying the best light for pictures and statuary, is not lost sight of, is evidenced by the fact that three-fourths of the interior space is lighted from above, and the



IL PENSEROSA, IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.

residue has an ample supply from lofty windows. The figures of America, Art, Science, etc., stud the dome and parapet, while eagles with wings outspread decorate the four corners of the corner towers.

The eight arched windows of the corner towers, twelve and a half by thirty-four feet, are utilized for art-display. The iron doors of the front are inlaid with bronze panels, bearing the insignia of the States.

From the Exhibition grounds we take our way to George's Hill, up whose rather steep ascent we wind until at the summit we have attained an elevation of two hundred and ten feet above high tide.

This tract, containing eighty-three acres, was presented to the city by Jesse and Rebecca George, whose ancestors had held it for many generations. As a memorial of their generosity, this spot was named George's Hill, and its rare advantages of scenery and location will keep their name fresh forever. It is the grand objective-point of pleasure-parties. Few carriages make the tour of the Park without taking George's Hill in their way, and stopping for a few moments on its summit to rest their horses and let the immates feast their eyes on the view which lies before them,—a view bounded only by League Island and the Delaware.

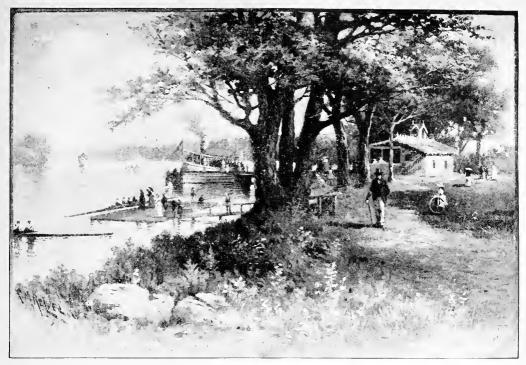


MEMORIAL HALL.

The carriage-road next brings us to Belmont Mansion. This, like most of the buildings in the Park, is of very ancient date, having probably been erected about 1745. It was the home of Richard Peters—poet, punster, patriot, and jurist—during the whole of his long life. Many of his witty sayings are still extant, as are also a number of his poems; while his eminent services as Secretary of the Board of War during the Revolution, Representative in Congress subsequently, and Judge of the United States District Court for nearly half his life, will not soon be forgotten. Brilliant as have been the assemblages of distinguished guests at



SLEIGHING IN THE PARK.



BELMONT LANDING.

the many hospitable country-seats now included within the bounds of Fairmount Park, the associations connected with Belmont Mansion outshine all the rest. Washington was a frequent visitor; so was Franklin; so were Rittenhouse the astronomer, Bartram the eminent botanist, Robert Morris, Jefferson, and Lafayette,—of whom a memento still remains in the shape of a white-walnut-tree planted by his hand in 1824. Talleyrand and Louis Philippe both visited this place; "Tom Moore's cottage" is just below, on the river-bank; and many other great names might be mentioned in connection with Belmont, if we had room for them. Now, alas! the historic mansion has degenerated into a restaurant. In its dining-rooms and on its broad esplanade the rambler in the Park may find refreshments of every sort from dainty ices to foaming lager, and here in the bright days of summer may be seen a varied assortment of humanity, aptly illustrating the cosmopolitan character of the Park's visitants.

The view from the piazza of the house is one which can scarcely be surpassed in America. It is one of those grand effects of nature and art combined which man must acknowledge his inability to represent adequately on paper.

Leaving Belmont, the road passes through a comparatively uninteresting section to Chamouni, with its lake and its concourse, and the northern limits of the Park. Near the lake it intersects the Falls road, and this takes us down to the Schuylkill, which we cross by a bridge, which brings us into the East Park at Falls Village. Before, however, continuing

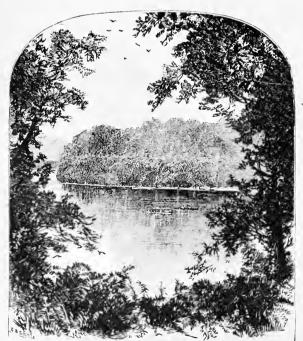


our tour to the junction of the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon, let us return to the East Park drive at the point near the Girard Avenue Bridge, where we left it, and rapidly scan such features of interest as it shall afford us.



NEW RIVER DRIVE, EAST PARK.

As originally laid out the East Park drive, shortly after its emergence from the tunnel near the Girard Avenue Bridge, turned to the right, somewhat away from the river, and



SCHUYLKILL BLUFFS, BELOW EDGELEY.

involved a crossing at grade of the tracks of the Reading Railroad. This disagreeable and dangerous feature has now been removed by keeping the drive along the river's edge, and passing underneath the railroad at a point farther up, where it is carried across a ravine by means of an arched bridge.

Near where the Reading road crosses the river is Mount Pleasant, the former residence of Benedict Arnold. It was built by Captain John McPherson about 1762, and was purchased by Arnold as a marriage-gift for his wife, Peggy Shippen, in the spring of 1779. After his treason it was confiscated, and passed subsequently through a varied ownership, till it was bought by the Park Commission in 1868. Baron Steuben once leased it while it was in possession of the State, but it is not apparent that he ever occupied it. The Marquis Casa d'Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary of Spain, who married a daughter of Governor Thomas McKean,

occupied it in 1802. West of Mount Pleasant we come to Rockland, which also formerly was part of the McPherson estate. The mansion was built about 1810, by George Thomson, a merchant, who sold it in 1816 to Isaac C. Jones, who, with his family, occupied it till it was incorporated with the Park. At a point a little above the mansion, where the road turns towards Strawberry Hill, is a jutting point or promontory, from which may be had a beautiful view of the river and of the heights beyond. Sunset from this point on a clear day is a sight which will long linger as a delightful picture in the mind

of one fortunate enough to witness it. North from "Mount Pleasant" is "Ormiston." This property, before the Revolution, belonged to Joseph Galloway, and was forfeited to the State in consequence of his treason. It is a portion of a larger tract named "Orion" from its original owner, to whom it was confirmed in 1671. The name of "Ormiston" is derived from an estate in Scotland. Across a sharp ravine from Ormiston lies "Edgeley," the original "Laurel Hill," which was occupied for many years by Samuel Shoemaker. estate farther up the river, and known as the "Laurels," afterwards had its name changed to "Laurel Hill," in consequence of which the Shoemaker place was named THE SCHUYLKILL, LOOKING TOWARDS ROCKLAND. About 1828 it became the residence "Edgelev."

of Dr. Philip Syng Physick, one of Philadelphia's most eminent surgeons in the early part of the century. Dr. Physick was born in Philadelphia in 1768, was graduated Bachelor of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1785, and studied medicine in London under the celebrated John Hunter. He returned to Philadelphia in 1792, and commenced the practice of his profession, meeting at first

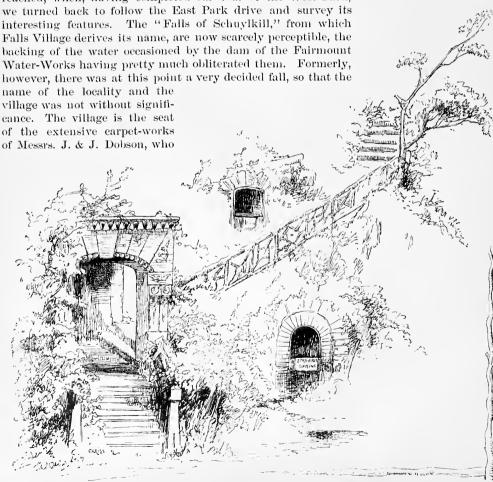
with but indifferent success, but the appearance in 1793 of the yellow fever proved his opportunity for displaying the qualities of courage, devotion, and professional skill which he possessed in a high degree, and from that time onward throughout his life he was one of the most active and honored of the long list of eminent physicians who have contributed to give Philadelphia her distinguished position as a centre of medical and surgical science. the first occupant of the chair of surgery, as a separate study, in the University.

Strawberry Hill and Mansion were formerly a country-seat known as Summerville, which

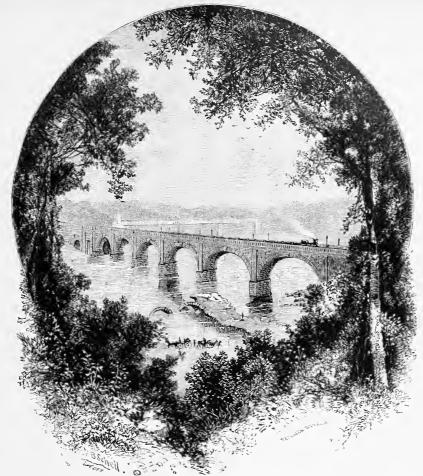
was occupied successively by William Lewis, a lawyer of eminence, and by Judge Hemphill. It afterwards became a favorite resort for picnics, and since its incorporation with the Park the house has been used as a restaurant.

To the Park river-road Strawberry Hill presents a steep and rocky face, up which, opposite the steamboat-landing, has been constructed a foot-path, which, with its arched portal, stone steps, and rustic balustrade, is a picturesque feature of the drive. Beyond Strawberry Hill the road runs below Laurel Hill Cemetery, and, passing under the high arched bridge of the Reading's Richmond branch, it

skirts the river-front of Falls Village, and brings us to the oldfashioned wooden bridge which here spans the Schuylkill, and forms the upper connecting link between the East and West Parks. And thus we are brought again to the point we had reached, when, having completed our tour of the West Park, we turned back to follow the East Park drive and survey its interesting features. The "Falls of Schuylkill," from which Falls Village derives its name, are now scarcely perceptible, the backing of the water occasioned by the dam of the Fairmount Water-Works having pretty much obliterated them. Formerly, however, there was at this point a very decided fall, so that the



THE WALK TO STRAWBERRY MANSION.



STONE BRIDGE AT THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL,

employ here some three thousand operatives. Near it is also located one of the two large laboratories of Messrs. Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists, of whom we have previously made mention.

The wooden bridge which connects the eastern and western Parks is hardly worthy of the noble tracts which it unites, and its lack of elegance is made all the more noticeable by the proximity of the splendid structure which, a little below, carries across the Schuylkill the Richmond branch of the Reading Railroad. This is a construction of solid masonry, spanning the river and the roadways on either side of the stream with arches, eight in all, which replaces a wooden bridge built in 1843, and destroyed by fire a few months after its erection. It forms a fitting adjunct to the natural beauties of the site, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the shabby wooden structure connecting the Parks, which now contrasts so unfavorably with this noble viaduct, shall give place to one of stone or iron that shall harmonize better with the uses it subserves and the surroundings with which it is associated. The railroad bridge is the starting-point of the national regatta course, which ends at Rockland, one mile and a half below. This was established in 1876, and in the summer of that year was inaugurated by a grand regatta, participated in by the leading boat-clubs from all parts of the United States, and witnessed by tens of thousands of the visitors to the great Centennial Exhibition.

Fronting the drive, as it traverses Falls Village, are several restaurants, where refreshments may be produced, and at the water-side are boats kept for hire.



is much frequented of summer evenings, its willow groves, through which gently rustle the cooling breezes from the river, making it a pleasant place to loiter in.

As we turn our faces up the Wissahickon drive the first object to attract our attention is the magnificent viaduet which carries the tracks of the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad across the gorge. It is four hundred and ninety-two feet in

length, twenty-eight feet wide, seventy feet high, and has five spans of sixty-tive feet each. It is built of stone, and is a most substantial and, at the same time, graceful structure. Its noble arches form a fitting portal to the beautiful and romantic valley which it spans, and which is one of the most remarkable regions ever included within the limits of a great city. Entering it from the heat and glare of a summer's day seems like penetrating Calypso's grotto, so dark and cool are its shaded precincts, with their mossy rocks, their trickling rills, and feathery ferns. In its lower part the Wissahickon has a placid, pool-like aspect, caused by the checking of its current by a dam thrown across near its mouth. This gives the stream a width and depth beyond what are natural to it, and makes this part of its course an admirable boating-ground for the picnic-parties and recreation-seekers who, from early



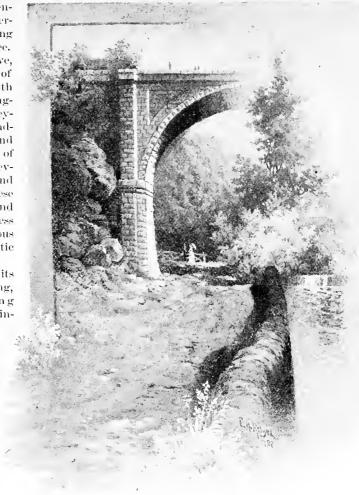
pienic-parties and merry-makers. It

morning till late in the evening, may, in the summertime, be found disporting themselves upon its surface.

As we proceed, the drive, following the windings of the stream, leads us beneath beetling crags and overhanging trees, the narrow valleybottom occasionally broadening into a glade, and affording room for a house of entertainment, of which several are passed as we ascend the stream. Some of these are old-time structures, and their quaint picturesqueness makes them harmonious adjuncts to their romantic setting.

The Wissahickon in its upper course is a brawling, rapid stream, swirling around the boulders that in-

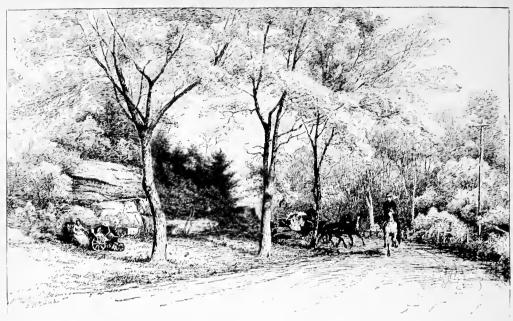
tersperse its bed with an eddying sweep, which makes us think of trout; but those dainty exquisites of the finny tribe are not among its denizens. The name is said to be the Indian for eatfish, and that plebeian member of the fish family is about all that it yields to reward the patient angler. "Catfish and waffles" has always been the shibboleth of restaurants



THE WISSAHICKON CREEK, FROM RIDGE AVENUE.

along the Wissahickon, though on what principle this gastronomic combination is based must be left to philosophers to settle. While never a trout stream, the Wissahickon was formerly much more prolific of fish than it is now. The erection of mills, with their dams, and the pollution of the water by their waste pretty much annihilated all but the very hardiest species. Now, however, the mills having been removed, an effort has been made to stock the stream with bass and other fish, and it is not improbable that in the coming years, its waters restored to their pristine purity, the Wissahickon may become as favorite a resort for the fisherman as it has always been for the poet, the artist, and the lover of nature.

As we advance along the beautiful drive on the western bank, our attention is arrested by a curious structure crossing the gorge high above our heads, different from anything we have heretofore seen. This is known as the Pipe Bridge. It is six hundred and eighty-four feet long, and one hundred feet above the creek. The pipes that supply Germantown with water form the chords of the bridge, the whole being bound together with wrought iron. It was designed by Frederick Graff, and constructed under his superintendence. Near this is "Devil's Pool," a basin in Cresheim Creek, which rises in Montgomery County, and, flowing westwardly, here unites with the Wissahickon. Its valley was formerly the site of several mills, which have now been removed.



WISSAHICKON DRIVE.

Valley Green Hotel is next reached, and affords a comfortable resting-place for man and beast. It is a quaint old wayside-inn, a favorite house of call with frequenters of the drive, and a tempting subject for artists, by whom it has been sketched time and again.



VALLEY GREEN HOTEL.



FROM DEVIL'S POOL

TO INDIAN ROCK.

Half a mile beyond the Valley Green Hotel stands the first public fountain erected in Philadelphia. A lion's-head spout carries the water of a cold hill-side spring, niched in a granite arch, into a marble basin. slab of marble above the niche are the words "Pro bono publico," and beneath the basin is the legend "Esto perpetua." It was erected in 1854, and was the gift of Mr. John Cook, a

public-spirited citizen.

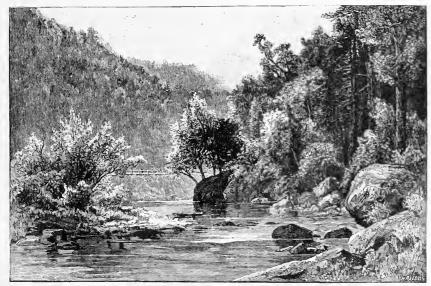
Near Valley Green is a stone bridge across the Wissahickon, from which a beautifully-shaded and well-kept road leads up the steep ascent, debouching upon the plateau above near the new Wissahickon Inn. To the left of this road, as it winds upward, may be caught a glimpse of the recently-erected palatial residence of Mr. H. H. Houston,

one of the costliest and most magnificent private structures in or about Phila-Through a mile and a half of rugged scenery above Valley Green we emerge into the smiling landscape of the White Marsh Valley, and our

delightful tour of Fairmount and the Wissahickon is at an end.

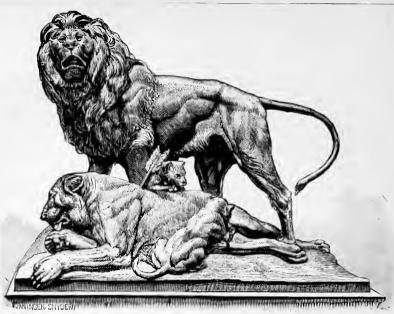
The Wissahickon Valley is full of traditional spots and historical associations. "Hermit's Lane," "Hermit's Glen," and "Hermit's Well" are memorials of the German mystic, Kelpius, "Lover's Leap," "Washington's Rock," "Indian Rock," and "Devil's Pool," all have their stories, and legendary romance sheds its halo everywhere throughout this wild and picturesque locality. Kelpius, of whom we have just made mention, was a singular character. He was a native of Siebenbürgen, and emigrated to Pennsylvania with others of his school of thought, the distinguishing characteristic of their creed being devotion for the sake of religion to a single and solitary life. He was a learned man, well versed in the ancient languages, and a writer in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and English. After his death the society rapidly declined, its members, no longer sustained by his precept and example, gradually succumbing to the temptations of domestic life and social intercourse.

We have now cursorily surveyed the attractions of Fairmount Park, in which Philadelphia possesses a priceless treasure unsurpassed for natural beauty by any park in the world. Much may yet be done to enhance its attractions by the discreet addition of works of art



VIEW ON THE WISSAHICKON.

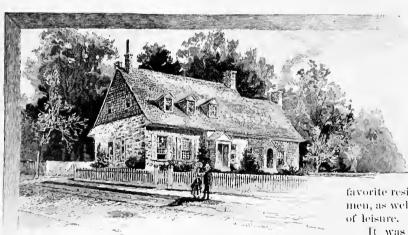
in the shape of sculptures, bronzes, fountains, etc. The Fairmount Park Art Association has already done and is doing good work in this direction. One of the finest of its contributions to the art treasures of the Park is the bronze group known as "The Dying Lioness." which stands at the entrance to the Zoological Garden. It is the work of a Munich artist. and is considered



THE DYING LIONESS.

by good judges as by far the best piece of open-air statuary which the Park contains. Such animal groups are more appropriate to the Park than are sculptures of the human figure, which find a more suitable setting when associated with residences or public buildings.

HILADELPHIA abounds in beautiful suburbs, the greatest being Germantown, which, though virtually a city in itself, constitutes the principal part of the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, and had, in 1880, with outlying villages, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight inhabitants. These comprise a great portion of the wealth



and culture which enter into the composition of Philadelphia's social world. Enjoying rapid transit by means of two steam roads, besides having a horserailway connection with the city, it is a

favorite residence for business men, as well as for gentlemen of leisure

It was founded in 1683 by Daniel Francis Pastorius, who led hither the vanguard

of a colony from Crefeld, Germany, and who also represented, as agent, a company organized in Frankfort on the Rhine, which had bought lands of Penn. The Crefeld colony numbered fourteen families, counting in all thirty-four persons, of whom

OLD HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN.

the youngest was born on the voyage. In religion they were mainly Mennonites, with a few Quakers, and by occupation most of them were weavers. Shortly after their arrival an allotment of their lands was had, the scene of the transaction being the cave occupied by



OLDEST HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN.

their leader, Pastorius. They immediately set about providing themselves with such shelter as was practicable, but during their first winter encountered hardships so severe that Pastorius is moved to say "it could not be described, nor would it be believed by coming generations, in what want and with what Christian contentment and persistent industry this German township started."

Germantown, or, as Pastorius preferred to call it, Germanopolis, grew and prospered, drawing to itself both German and English accessions, and in 1689 was incorporated as a borough. The inhabitants were an industrious, God-fearing people, and, being largely made



HAINES HOUSE, GERMANTOWN,

up of weavers, they naturally gave much attention to textile fabrication, in which they soon demonstrated a high degree of skill, and impressed a character upon the place for that species of manufacture which it has ever since maintained.

Approaching Germantown by the old Germantown Road, leading out from the city, we

find just below the southern line of the ancient borough, at what is now Wayne Junction, the mansion of James Logan, known as "Stenton," and still in a fair state of preservation. Just beyond this point we begin our ascent of the high ground on which Germantown stands. This first rise is called "Negley's Hill," and was in early times somewhat famous for the robberies perpetrated there. Before the ascent is completed we reach Fisher's Lane, down which, to the right, at the crossing of Wingahocking Creek, stand the Wakefield Mills, occupying a site on which, from the very earliest times, one or another sort of mill has stood.



WAKEFIELD MILLS, GERMANTOWN,

The name "Wakefield" is derived from the English seat of the maternal ancestors of Thomas Fisher, from whom the lane takes its designation. Although still popularly called Fisher's Lane, its legal title is now East Logan Street, The neighborhood of Wakefield Mills is associated with the British occupation of Philadelphia, as having been the campingground of the First Battalion of Guards during the time that Sir William Howe, the British commander, was quartered at Stenton.

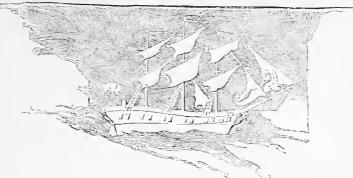
Germantown is full of historical associations and interesting memorials of the past. Its old houses are generally low structures of one, one and a half, or two stories, with gabled, hipped, or curbed roofs, their front doors divided horizontally midway of their height, a feature which, like many others

of the old architecture, is now coming in again. They stand for the most part on its main street, now called Germantown Avenue, the "Germantown Road" of former days. This street is to-day one of the most interesting avenues in America. Its tortuous course, its many quaint and ancient buildings, and its stone structures contrast pleasingly with the monotonous architecture of a later date. Germantown Academy, one of its most venerable and honored institutions, stands on School House Lane, a square and a half west of the main street. It was founded in 1760, and for some years embraced both an English and a German school. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 it afforded shelter to the banks of North America and Pennsylvania. It is still in successful operation, under the able administration of Prof. Kershaw.

The Morris residence, at No. 4782 Main Street, is a notable house. It was built in 1772-73 by David Dechler, whose daughter Mary married Ellis Servis, an ancestor of the late chief justice of that name. During the yellow fever epidemic it was occupied by General Washington, and Sir William Howe had previously occupied it, and is said to have entertained here King William IV., then a midshipman of the royal navy.

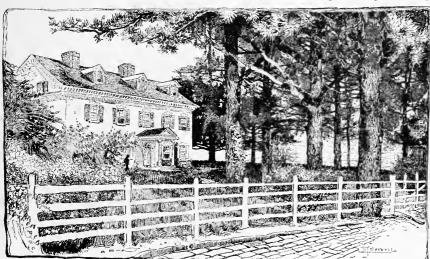
One of the most interesting relies of the past in Germantown is the Haines house. It is

supposed by many to be the oldest house in Germantown, and was probably built by Dirck Jansen prior to 1700. It is called "Wyck," and is a striking-looking building, standing with the gable end to the street, its front of eighty feet facing southeastwardly. Of immaculate white, with a chimney-



SHIP ON OLD HOUSE, GERMANTOW

stack outside, and standing among fine old trees, it is a most picturesque and agreeable object.



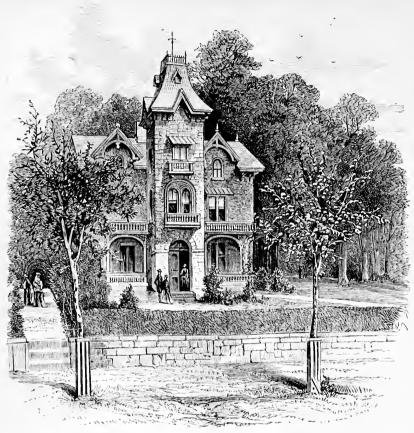
JOHNSON HOUSE, GERMANTOWN.

On the west side of Main Street, near Washington Lane, stands an old house, which on its southern gable presents the figure of a ship worked in plaster. Although roughly moulded, it is a really spirited delineation of a vessel

driven by a strong wind and tossed on a tempestuous sea. The building is known to be more

than a hundred years old. The Johnson house, standing a little south of and on the other side of the way from "Cliveden," the celebrated Chew residence, is another venerable structure of much interest. At the intersection of the main street and





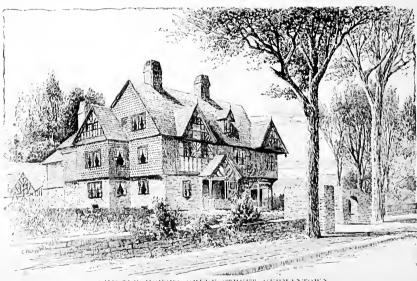
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MACKELLAR, ESQ., GERMANTOWN.

Mermaid Lane is an old-time hostelry known as the Mermaid Inn. which has escaped the iconoclastic hand of the modern reconstructionist. and stands in all its pristine picturesqueness a quaint old memorial of bygone days. Near the inn is another object almost as interesting as the old inn itself. This is a log house which, though now rapidly falling to decay, has stood since 1743, when it was built by Christopher Seakle, a German cooper, who for years lived and plied his trade there.

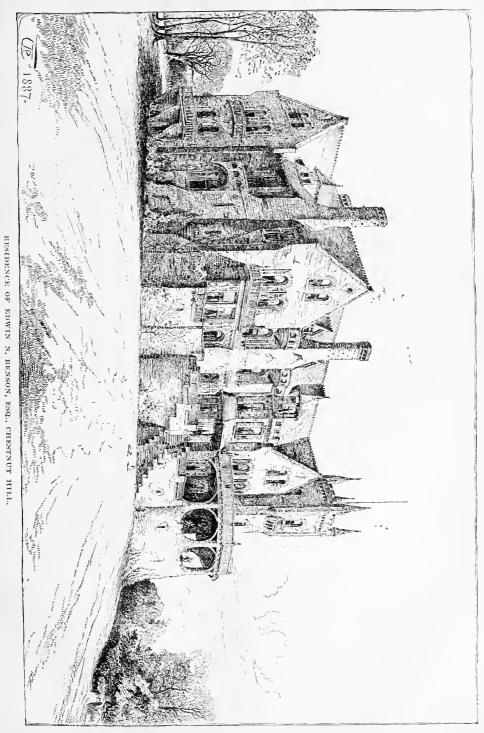
A good speci-

men of the style of architecture which characterizes the better class of the modern Germantown residences is shown in our illustration of Thomas MacKellar's house. Its porticoes and

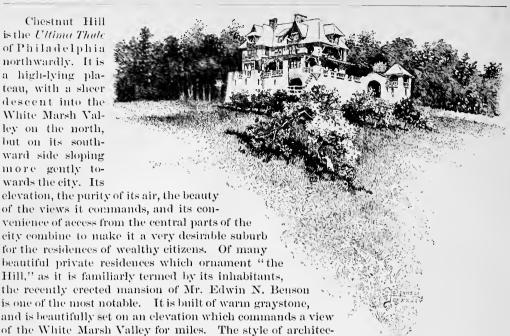
balconies give it the air of an Italian villa. The Chester houses, on Green Street, are very picturesque dwellings in the Queen Anne style of architecture. They were the first specimens of this style erected in Germantown, and follow the style of certain quaint old houses in Chester, England.



CHESTER HOUSES, GREEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.



Chestnut Hill is the Ultima Thule of Philadelphia northwardly. It is a high-lying plateau, with a sheer descent into the White Marsh Valley on the north, but on its southward side sloping more gently towards the city. Its



house. It was designed by Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr. Another most attractive house by the same architect is residence of that of Mr. T. M. Stewart, which, on a base of almost castlelike massiveness, rears a superstructure light and graceful, and quaintly picturesque in its wealth of turrets and gables. It stands on a slope commanding a fine outlook, and has room

ture is an American adaptation of the old English country



At Wissahickon station, on the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the new Wissahickon Inn, a beautifully-situated and elegantly-appointed structure in the Queen Anne style of architecture, and near it are the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. This is the oldest of the several clubs devoted to cricket in Philadelphia, the number and excellence of which have given the city a pre-eminence in the cultivation of the game that is universally recognized both at home and abroad.

The Young America Cricket Club has grounds at Nicetown, which may be reached by either the Reading or Pennsylvania branch railroads. The grounds of the Germantown Club are situated at Stenton, near Wayne Junction, on the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branch of the Reading Railroad. The Merion Cricket Club has grounds, comprising seven and one-



A RESIDENCE ON OLD YORK ROAD,

half acres, at Ardmore, eight miles from the city, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Belmont Club is a West Philadelphia organization, with extensive grounds at Forty-ninth Street station, Pennsylvania Railroad; and the Quaker City Club, the latest addition to the list, has its grounds within the enclosure of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Forty-eighth Street and Haverford Avenue.

Roxborough, lying to the northwest of Germantown, is another of Philadelphia's suburbs, which contains many cosey and elegant residences. Before consolidation the township of Roxborough included the manufacturing village of Manayunk, lying along the Schuylkill, in the northwestern portion of the city. Manayunk is the most important seat of textile manufacturing in or about the city, employing in that department of industry about six thousand persons, while in all classes of its manufacturing operations not less than eight thousand persons are engaged, aggregating a total yearly product of about twelve million dollars.

Eastwardly from Germantown lies a region abounding in fertile farms, pretty villages, and handsome country-seats. This region is traversed by an almost bewildering multiplicity of roads and lanes, many of them rich in historical associations, and leading by mansions that date from early colonial days. The old York Road is one of the most ancient and interesting

of these thoroughfares. It was opened in 1689, and extends to Hatboro', in Bucks County. It is a wide, well-graded, and macadamized road, lined for miles, on both its sides, with stately and picturesque residences. Of one of these we give an illustration, showing the old style of Philadelphia suburban mansions. It stands in extensive grounds, ornamented with old



shade-trees, flowers, and shrubbery. It is of the Grecian order of architecture, with fluted columns and pilasters. Its fine proportions produce a breadth of effect which is pleasingly suggestive of homely comfort and genial hospitality.

One drawback to the pleasure of travelling these old turnpikes is the occasional encountering of the toll-house, with its "stand and deliver" bar or gate obstructing the way. Within the limits of the city these are, for the most part, things of the past, but there are a few of the turnpike

companies whose charters are still in force, and who still have authority to demand and receive toll from passers over their roads.

Over on the Delaware, north of Poplar Street, lies Kensington, which belonged formerly to the old District of the Northern Liberties. It embraced the whole area out to Richmond, including the Reading Railroad's coal-wharves, and at the time of consolidation was one of the largest of the outlying municipalities. It is now a closely-built section of the city, and is largely devoted to manufacturing, including ship-building and iron-works, together with textile industries. A portion of its site was anciently an Indian village, known as Shackamaxon. Here, on the Delaware's bank, stood a great elm-tree, beneath which tradition credits Penn with having negotiated his original treaty of peace and friendship with the Indian tribes. The nature of this treaty, whether it was one of peace and amity only, or included a purchase of lands, and indeed the very fact of its occurrence, have been seriously questioned, but the better opinion seems to be that there was such a treaty at the place named. The

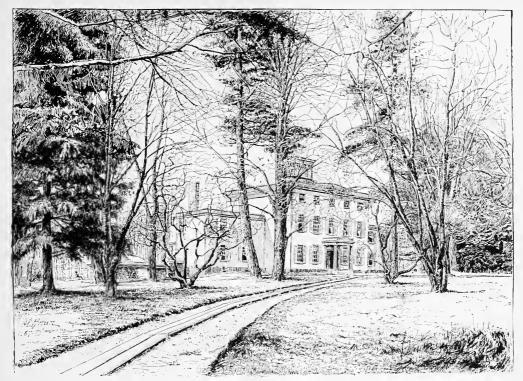
treaty-elm was a landmark through all the colonial period, and the British General Simcoe placed a guard there for its protection in 1777. It was blown down on the 5th of March, 1810, and its site has since been marked by a monument, an illustration of which we give.

Northwardly from Kensington the flourishing suburb of Frankford comes into view. It is the seat of extensive manufacturing operations, and includes Bridesburg, where are situated the United States Arsenal for the manufacture of cartridges and other munitions of war, and the cordage-works of Edwin H. Fitler & Co., the head of which firm is the present Mayor of Philadelphia. Tacony is another manufacturing suburb, where are located the great Disston sawworks and other important industrial establishments. Itolmesburg takes its name from Captain Thomas Holme, Penn's surveyor-general. There are several



PENN TREATY MONUMENT.

mills here, and near the village is the House of Correction, a reformatory institution to which are committed vagrants, drunkards, etc., on complaint and hearing before the municipal magistrates. Near Holmesburg also is the Edwin Forrest Home for retired actors, situated

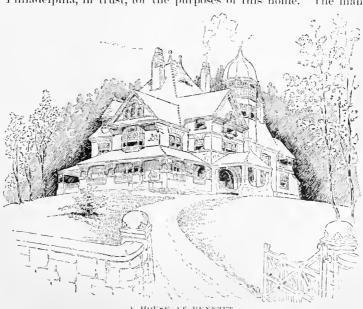


FORREST HOME, HOLMESBURG.

on what was formerly the country-seat of Mr. Forrest, known as "Spring Brook." This estate, together with the bulk of his other property, by his will, dated April 5, 1866, Mr. Forrest bequeathed to his executors, James Oakes, of Boston, James Lawson, of New York, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in trust, for the purposes of this home. The man-

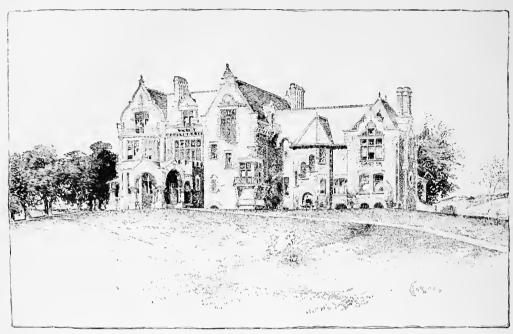
sion is a roomy old-style structure, three stories high, and has attached to it a farm of one hundred and eleven acres. Busts, portraits, and paintings ornament the interior; there is a library of some eight thousand volumes; an interesting collection of personal belongings of great actors adds its charm, and many of the rooms contain elegant furniture of more than a hundred years of age.

Across the Montgomery County line, at Benezet, on the Bound Brook Division of the Reading Railroad, will be found one of the most



A HOUSE AT BENEZET.

striking of suburban residences, the country house of Mr. Samuel H. Gilbert, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia. It has recently been completed from designs by Messrs, Hazle-



RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, JR., OVERBROOK.

hurst and Huckle, of 410 Walnut Street. It is built of Trenton and imported redstone, is roofed with tile, and is finished in hard woods throughout.



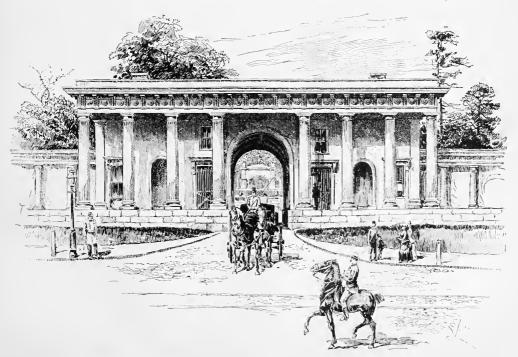
RESIDENCE OF RUDOLPH ELLIS, ESQ., FOXHILL.

On the western side of the Schuylkill are great numbers of pretty suburban villages and gentlemen's country-seats. The country is rolling, well watered by numerous creeks, and diversified by frequent groves and patches of forest land. Such a region, so near a great city, must, more and more as time goes on, become the site of elegant structures, forming the summer homes of wealthy citizens, and these are now springing up in every direction. We give here illustrations of two of these west side rural residences, but might easily fill a book of twice the size of this with illustrations and descriptions of similar elegant abodes.

Our first illustration represents the country home of Mr. William Simpson, Jr., designed by Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., situated about two and a half miles from Overbrook station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is built of a light bluish stone found in the neighborhood, and occupies a gentle eminence, making it a conspicuous feature of the landscape. It is of the Elizabethan Gothic style of architecture, and is set in extensive grounds fronting the Lancaster Pike. It stands about two hundred feet back from the road.

Another example of Mr. Chandler's work is the country-seat of Mr. Rudolph Ellis, at Fox-hill, near Bryn Mawr. This is a low rambling structure, built of stone and roofed with red tile. It is beantifully situated on a hill, overlooking a great valley farm which is appurtenant to it. On the side opposite to that shown in the illustration are very wide piazzas, and the hill on that side has elaborate stone terraces. The smaller structure to the left of the picture is called the "Cabin," and contains a large hall for dancing, billiard- and smoking-rooms, and a few chambers for bachelor guests.

AUREL HILL is the oldest suburban cemetery in the United States, with the exception of Mount Auburn, in Boston. Founded in 1835 by Nathan Dunn, Benj. W. Richards, John J. Smith, and Frederick Brown, it has long been famous among the places of interest in Philadelphia for the natural beauty of its site and scenery (embellished by much skill and labor), the magnificence and variety of its monuments, and the names of the distinguished dead who lie buried within its walls. Occupying one of the most exquisite situa-



NORTH ENTRANCE TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

tions in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, on the high and wooded bank of the Schuylkill, adjoining East, and opposite West, Fairmount Park, it is easily reached on foot as well as by steamboat, horse-car, and carriage, and, although not far within the limits of the growing city, is peculiarly and perfectly protected from encroachments by its surroundings, having



Ridge Avenue on the east, the river on the west, and the Park on the remaining sides.

Laurel Hill derives its name from one of the country-seats now forming part of the cemetery grounds. This was the seat of Joseph Sims, and was originally called "The Laurels," and afterwards "Laurel Hill." It is now the northern section of the cometery. Central Laurel Hill was formerly "Fairy Hill," the country-seat of George Pepper, and South Laurel Hill was "Harleigh." the seat of William Rawle.

Laurel Hill is rich in monuments and mortuary sculptures. Just within the entrance to its north-

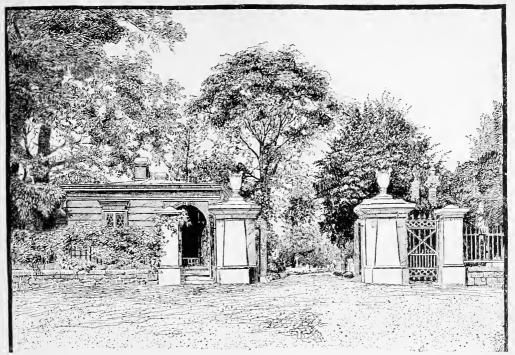
ern section stands an interesting group, consisting of Old Mortality, his pony, and Sir Walter Scott. The managers, in

placing these figures in the cemetery grounds, had in view the possibility of embodying the idea that Laurel Hill is to be a permanent institution; as Old Mortality loved to repair defaced tombstones, so the originators of the plan of the cemetery hope and believe it will be the study of their successors to keep the place in perpetual repair, and transmit it, undefaced, to a distant date.

For a full description of these statues, see the introductory chapter of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," who is looking up from his work conversing with Sir Walter.

Among the illustrious dead in this beautiful resting-place may be enumerated Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress; Thomas Godfrey, inventor of the mariners' quadrant; Chief Justice McKean; Commodore Hull; Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and many others whose names are engraved not on their monuments alone, but on the hearts of their countrymen.

The advantages possessed by the Laurel Hill Cemetery consist in the romantic beauty of its locality, in the peculiar adaptation of its dry soil and undulating surfaces to purposes of interment, in its accessibility by ears, boat, and carriages, and in its security against invasion by streets, all of which are very important features in a cemetery, and well worthy

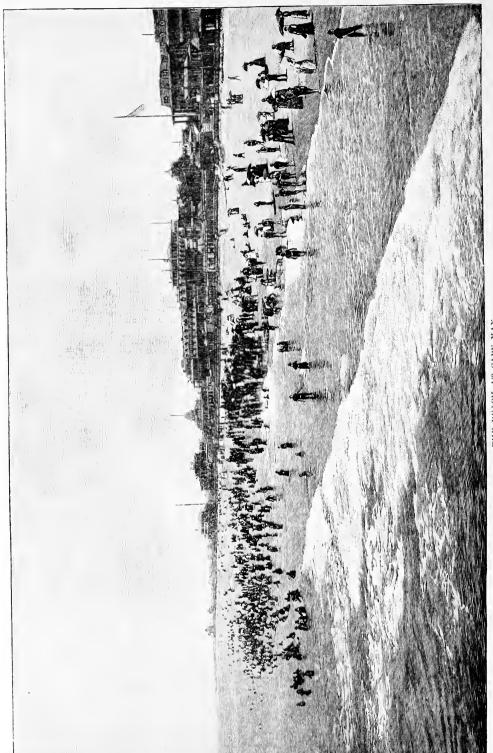


SOUTH ENTRANCE TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

of consideration by those desiring to purchase burial-lots. Every mind capable of appreciating the beautiful in nature must admire its gentle declivities, its expansive lawns, its hill beetling over the picturesque stream, its rugged ascents, its flowery dells and rocky ravines.

HILADELPHIA is fortunate in having within easy access two of the most attractive and popular senside resorts of the Atlantic coast,—Cape May and Atlantic City. Cape May derives its name from Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who, entering Delaware Bay in his ship, the "Fortune," of Hoorn, Holland, in 1614, gave his name to its northern headland. The present city of Cape May is situated about two miles north of the cape, and has been for many years celebrated for the excellent bathing-ground afforded by its smooth and gently shelving beach. A generation or two ago it was almost the only resort on the New Jersey coast patronized by people of wealth and fashion. It was especially the favorite resort of Southerners, and was also much frequented by public men. Nearly all the prominent statesmen of forty years ago were familiar figures on its promenade. The beach at Cape May is over five miles long, and its firm, hard bed of sand affords a splendid drive. The city abounds in excellent hotels and boarding-cottages, besides containing many private cottages of summer residents. It has six churches and about two thousand permanent inhabitants. Cape May Point is a comparatively new resort, two miles from Cape May, and connected with it by a railroad. One of its attractions is a lake of fresh water within a few hundred feet of the breakers. Between Cape May Point and the steamboat-landing on Delaware Bay —a distance of two miles—is Sea Grove, containing three hotels and some private cottages. On the beach near the point is Cape May Light, an important beacon to mariners entering Delaware Bay on their way to Philadelphia. It is a revolving dioptric or Fresnel light of the first class, elevated one hundred and fifty feet, and is visible fifteen miles at sea.

Cape May, which was in the early days of its popularity accessible only by water or by slow lumbering coaches toiling laboriously through the Jersey sands, is now easily and com-



THE BEACH AT CAPE MAY.

fortably reached by the elegant cars of the West Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which are taken at Camden, after crossing the river by ferry at the foot of Market Street. The distance from Philadelphia by this route is eighty-four miles, and the time consumed in making the journey is two and a quarter hours. In the bathing season Cape May is also accessible by steamers, and excursions both by rail and boat are of almost daily occurrence. The West Jersey Railroad passes through the important towns of Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and at Newfield Station, North Vineland, a branch to Atlantic City leaves the main line, passing through May's Landing and Pleasantville.

Cape May still measurably retains its hold on the affections of Southerners seeking a Northern resort, and it is also largely patronized by people from the West, but it is mainly dependent on the patronage of Philadelphians, with whom it always has been, and must ever remain, inseparably associated.

Atlantic City is a newer resort than Cape May, having attained its popularity as a resort mainly within the last twenty-five years, though as a settlement it dates from 1818, and as a city from 1854. It is sixty miles from Philadelphia, with which it is connected by three lines of railway,—the West Jersey, the Camden and Atlantic, and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City. These all start from Camden, and are reached by ferries, crossing the Delaware at the foot of Market, of Vine, and of Walnut Streets, respectively.

Atlantic City has a permanent population of about ten thousand, which in summer is swelled to a grand total of from eighty to one hundred thousand, not counting the hosts of excursionists whose temporary presence vastly enlarges even this immense aggregate. Besides its great popularity as a summer resort, Atlantic City has in recent years become famous as a sanitarium in the winter and early months of spring. Its excellence in this regard is attributed by physicians to an exceptional dryness in its atmosphere; but, whatever may be the cause, the fact has been experimentally put beyond dispute that in many classes of ailment affecting the human system it exerts a potent and beneficial influence. Most of its hotels and many of its boarding-cottages are kept open all winter, and of a bright Sunday in February or March the scene presented by its promenade approximates that exhibited by it in the height of the summer season.

The beach at Atlantic City, while not quite the equal of that at Cape May as a bathing-ground, is still one of the best and safest on the coast. The surrounding country is flat and uninteresting, consisting largely of vast expanses of salt marsh, but affording the sportsman a fairly remunerative field for the pursuit of aquatic game birds. The facilities for boating and fishing are excellent, and constitute a powerful attraction to those who have a taste for those forms of diversion. The beautiful Brigantine Beach, called by sailors "the graveyard," owing to the frequency of wrecks on its sands, lies a short distance north of Atlantic City, and is itself becoming a place of considerable resort. Long Beach is another near-by attraction for fishermen and sportsmen.

Atlantic City is laid out in broad, rectilinear avenues, one of which, Atlantic Avenue, is the great central business thoroughfare of the town. Stores and shops of various kinds line its sides, not a few of which are devoted to the sale of bric-à-brac, sea-shells, marine curiosities, and other light wares, which are much in request as souvenirs of a visit to this agreeable resort. The long board-walk, extending for two or three miles along the sea front, also contains numerous bazaars devoted to the sale of similar commodities.

The hotels of Atlantic City are the equals, in all points of comfort and luxury, of those of any seaside resort in the land. Their aggregate capacity, immense as it is, is still inadequate to the demands for accommodation in the season's height. They are supplemented, however, by a large number of boarding-cottages, which afford comfortable abiding-places to the sojourners by the sea, and by people of quiet tastes are often preferred to the large hotels. Many Philadelphians have erected elegant cottages, or villas, some of the more modern of which are beautiful specimens of architecture.

Both Cape May and Atlantic City are the creations of Philadelphia enterprise and capital. From a very early period in her history Philadelphia has been foremost among the cities of the land in promoting and patronizing summer resorts, and nearly all the leading places of this description on the New Jersey coast were started by her capitalists and are sustained by her people. Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Ocean Beach, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Elberon, and Long Branch owe their inception to Philadelphia enterprise, and at most of them Philadelphians are



ON THE BEACH, ATLANTIC CITY.

predominant as patrons. Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Beach Haven are other resorts that are the creation of Philadelphia enterprise and capital, to which may be added Berkley, a new resort on Barnegat Bay, which owes its existence principally to the same sources. Nor has Philadelphia stopped with so largely contributing to line the New Jersey coast with an almost continuous stretch of health- and pleasure-giving resorts. Her citizens have penetrated the interior of their own State, and, as at Cresson and numerous other places in the Alleghanies, have created mountain refuges for those who would escape the heat and other discomforts of city life in summer. More than this, her enterprising capitalists have invaded other States and planted on their coasts and mountain-tops, on their islands and by their lakes, splendid structures, which, while they afford luxurious retreats for people from every part of the country, attest also Philadelphia's eminence as a centre of capital and progressive enterprise. One of her public-spirited citizens, Mr. George Harding, has, by an expenditure reaching into the millions, crowned the Catskills with the largest mountain hotel in the world. Luray, in Virginia, Bolton and Green Island, in Lake George, Canonicut, opposite Newport, and several of the best known resorts in the Adirondacks are wholly her creations, while Bethlehem and other summering places in the White Mountains have felt the vivifying influence of her enterprise. The same may be said of Mount Desert Island, which is largely owned by Philadelphians, whose summer residences outvie all others there in elegance and comfort.



PLACES OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Broad and Cherry.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Ninetcenth and Race.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Fifth, below Chestnut.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, Southwest corner Fifth and Arch.

ARMORY OF FIRST REGIMENT N.G. OF Pa., Broad and

Callowhill.

ATHENÆUM, Sixth and Adelphi.

BLIND ASYLUM, Twentieth and Race.

BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE, West Philadelphia. (Take Walnut Street cars to Thirty-fourth Street.)

CARPENTERS' HALL, Chestnut, below Fourth.

CHRIST CHURCH, Second, above Market.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, Second, below Chestnut.

COUNTY PRISON, or "Moyamensing," Eleventh and Passyunk Ave. (Tickets at *Ledger* office.)

Custom-House, Chestnut, above Fourth.

Eastern Penitentiary, Fairmount Ave., above Twentysecond. (Tickets at *Ledger* office. Take Fairmount Ave. cars or Fairmount cars of Traction Co.)

Episcopal Hospital, 2619 N. Front.

Frankford Arsenal, Frankford. (Take red cars on Third Street.)

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Seventh, above Chestnut.

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE, Southeast corner Fifth and Arch.

GIRARD COLLEGE, Ridge Ave., above Nineteenth. (Tickets at *Ledger* office. Take Ridge Ave. or Nineteenth Street cars.)

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thirteenth and Locust.

House of Correction, Holmesburg.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, Twenty-second, near Poplar. (Tickets at Ledger office. Admittance every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday. Take Fairmount cars of Traction Co.)

INDEPENDENCE HALL, Chestnut, between Fifth and Sixth.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine. (Tickets at *Ledger* office.)

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, Ridge Ave. (Take Ridge Ave. cars.)

LEAGUE ISLAND, foot of Broad Street.

LEDGER BUILDING, Sixth and Chestnut.

MASONIC TEMPLE, Broad and Filbert.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Fifth and Chestnut.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Tenth, above Chestnut.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Third and Walnut.

MONUMENT CEMETERY, Broad, opposite Berks.

MOUNT VERNON CEMETERY, nearly opposite Laurel Hill.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Broad and Market.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, Twentythird and Brown. (Take cars of Traction Co., up Ninth, Fairmount branch.)

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH, Swanson, below Christian. (Take Second Street cars.) PENN TREATY MONUMENT, Beach, above Hanover. (Take red cars on Third Street. The same cars pass the extensive coal-wharves at Richmond.)

PENN'S COTTAGE, West Park, near Lansdowne entrance.
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Eighth and Spruce.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Haverford Road, West Philadelphia. (Tickets at *Ledger* office. Take Market Street cars.)

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY (oldest institution of the kind in America, having been established in 1776), 127 South Fifth.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, Locust and Juniper.

Post Office, Ninth and Chestnut.

RIDGWAY BRANCH OF PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY AND LOGANIAN LIBRARY, Broad and Christian.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, Broad and Master.

SITE OF HULTSHEIMER'S "NEW HOUSE," southwest corner Seventh and Market.

Union League House, Broad and Sansom. (Visitors admitted by being introduced by a member of the League.)

UNITED STATES MINT, Chestnut, above Thirteenth. Admission from 9 to 12 A.M. daily, except Sunday.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM, Gray's Ferry Road, below South, (Take cars out Pine or South Streets.)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thirty-sixth and Woodland Ave.

WOODLAND CEMETERY, Woodland Ave., West Philadelphia. (Take Darby cars or Walmut Street cars to Thirty-ninth Street.)

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Broad and Locust.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Tenth and Arch.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, Arch, above Sixth.

Association Hall, Fifteenth, below Chestnut.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUNDS, Twenty-sixth and Jeffer-

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA (Panorama), Chestnut, above Twenty-first.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (Cyclorama), Broad and Cherry.
CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE, Chestnut, above Tenth.
CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, Chestnut, above Twelfth.
DIME MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh, above Chestnut.

Forepaugii's Casino, Broad, above Columbia Ave.

FOREPAUGH'S THEATRE, Eighth, below Vine.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE, Walnut, above Eighth.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Broad and Montgomery Ave.

GREAT EUROPEAN MUSEUM (for gentlemen only), Chestnut, above Seventh.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, Broad, below Locust.

BROAD STREET THEATRE, Broad, below Locust.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust, below Ninth.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Tenth and Callowhill.

PHILADELPHIA BALL PARK, Broad, Huntingdon, Fifteenth, and Lehigh Ave.

THALIA THEATRE (German), Crown, Willow, and Fifth Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, Ninth and Wulnut.

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Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Chestnut Street Bridge.

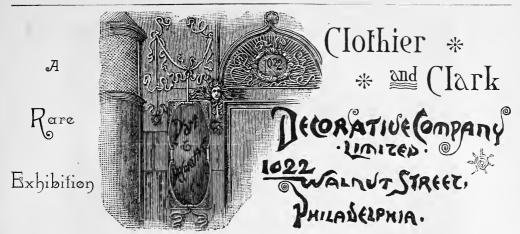
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, Vine Street Ferry.
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Berks and American,
above Second, and Ninth and Green.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Broad and Filbert.

PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD, Pier 8, Walnut Street Wharf.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Thirteenth and Callowhill; Germantown and Norristown Branch and Bound Brook Division, Ninth and Green.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, Market Street Ferry.



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ONSIDERABLE interest has been awakened among the art-loving circles of Philadelphia, in the exceptional collection of unique and charmingly-designed interior decorations displayed at the furnished Art Parlors of the Clothier and Clark Decorative Company, Limited, 1022 Walnut Street. This display has several features that are both attractive and original, one of the principal of these being the manner in which separate rooms are arranged for artistic exhibits of Florentine wood carvings, antique Flemish and Italian cabinets, chairs, mantels, chiffonnieres, etc. These separate displays are curtained off by old Mosque portières, above which are exquisitely-designed Meshreebeah panels, inlaid with mother-of-pearl in curious Byzantine patterns. Between these beautiful Moorish arches are suspended antique Mosque lamps, the

whole forming an Oriental picture of entrancing beauty and superb workmanship. We believe this to be the first purely Oriental display in any decorative establishment in the country, and it is attracting much attention from lovers of the beautiful and those whose artistic tastes incline them to this unique style of interior decoration. In other cities—notably London, Boston, and New York—this manner of decoration is becoming widely popular in

the homes of those inclined to the study of the higher and classic arts.

The steadily-increasing demand among our wealthy classes for high-grade Japanese ceramies, and particularly for the antique and De Nippon manufacture, induced the firm above named to secure the sole right to represent in this State the celebrated Nippon Mercantile Company of Yokohama. This collection of bronzes, Cloissonne and Satsuma porcelains and carved ivory is arranged in French inlaid chony and ivory china closets, admitting the light from all sides, and thus giving the examiner the fullest facilities for microscopically viewing the curious objects.

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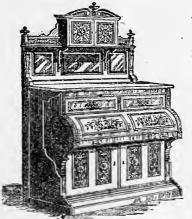
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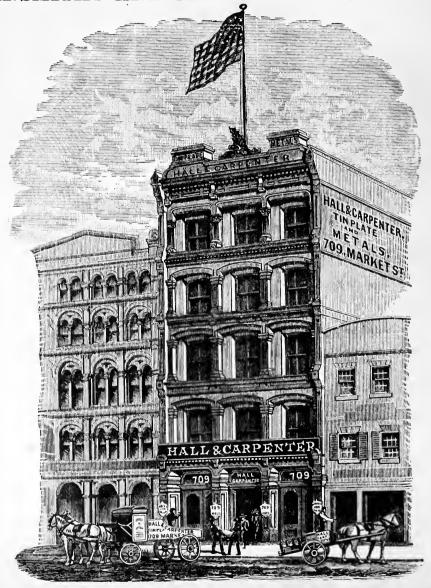
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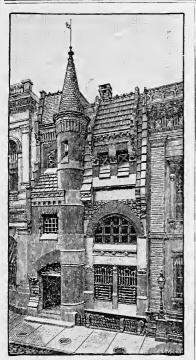


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On the cover pages, advertisements are inserted at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS PER LINE, —the lowest rates, considering the circulation, of any first-class publication.

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To subscribers in Philadelphia or its suburbs The Record is delivered at eight cents per week; or without the Sunday Record at six cents per week, payable to the carrier.

The Saturday Record or the Sunday Record will be sent by mail, separately, to subscribers for One Dollar per year, free of postage.

THE RECORD contains the Associated Press news from all parts of the world, and special correspondence from every important point. Full market reports, both foreign and domestic, are a specialty. Able financial articles, correct local reports, and fearless editorials on important topics are features of the paper.

On Saturday and Wednesday a double sheet is published, and on those days columns are devoted to agriculture, science, household knowledge, the fashions, sports, and other valuable and interesting reading matter.

In addition to accurate reports of occurrences, local, domestic, and foreign, the Sunday Record gives prominence to sporting events and dramatic matters.

The circulation of The Record (exceeding that of any of its daily contemporaries, and larger than that of any other newspaper in the United States with one exception) makes it an exceptionally valuable medium for advertising. As a matter of business fairness and propriety, it publishes for the benefit of advertisers a daily statement of its circulation, so that the wayfarer, though a fool, need not make any mistakes.

THE RECORD makes its own paper; is printed in its own office; and has in use four of Hoe's Perfecting Presses with the latest improvements, capable of turning out one hundred thousand folded papers every hour. It is in every sense a complete, an independent, and a prosperous journal.

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With Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$7 to \$125 per annum.

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The Favorite Household Afternoon Paper.

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'All the News and More Specialties than any other Sunday Newspaper.

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THE EVENING STAR

WASHINGTON.

[From The Evening Star, February 5, 1887.]

STILL FORWARD!

At the beginning of the present year The Star published a table illustrating the increase in the circulation of the paper and in the number of new advertisements printed in its columns for each month during the years 1885 and 1886. For the purpose of showing the public that the course of The Star is still onward, the figures for the month of January in the two years named are given below, together with those for last month. They are as follows, and speak for themselves:

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION.			NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
January	. 20,486	23,338	25,470	JANUARY 2785	3200	3615

[From The Evening Star, March 1, 1887.]

SOME STAR FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY.

The number of new advertisements printed in The Evening Star during the month of February just closed was 3847, being 785 more than were printed in the corresponding month last year, when the aggregate reached 3062, and 232 more than were printed in the month of January, 1887, which, it will be observed, contains two more business days than the month of February.

The average daily circulation of The STAR during February, 1887, was 26,299, against 24,321 in February, 1886, and 829 more than the average daily circulation in January last, which was 25,470.

The largest circulation for any one day in the month just past was that of Saturday, February 12th, when it reached 31,226 copies actually sold and circulated! This is the largest ordinary and regular edition of the paper ever issued,—that is to say, when no extras were published, and when there was no specially exciting or interesting news to attract public attention, and thus increase the sales of the paper beyond the normal demand. This circulation, within a population of 200,000, is simply enormous, and presents a showing which cannot, it is confidently believed, be equalled by that of any other journal in the world.

Of this average daily circulation of 25,470 copies, the books of the office show that an average of 23,000 copies were circulated each day within the city limits by carriers, newsboys, and counter sales at the office. Estimating the population of Washington at the present time at something over 220,000, this provides one copy of The Star for about every ninth person in the city, of whatever color, creed, nationality, or circumstances of life.

No other newspaper in the world has so full a circulation as this in the city in which it is printed, and this circulation includes the wealthiest and most cultured classes of Washington society, to whom THE STAR especially commends itself by its attention to social and fashionable intelligence, its items in which departments furnish the chief source of information, in this regard, to newspapers in all parts of the country.

Taking the usual allowance of five readers for each copy of a paper sold (and in the ease of a recognized family newspaper like this the allowance should be considerably larger), and it may safely be assumed that The Star is read by about every person in Washington who is able to read.

23- It follows, therefore, that it is the cheapest and best advertising medium within its field to be found anywhere in this or any other country.

JOHNSTON'S



CONTAINS, IN A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED FORM.

EVERY ELEMENT OF A PERFECT FOOD.

It gives tone to the nervous system, while increasing muscular development, and may be used with equal advantage by the teacher, doctor, author, or merchant who seeks recovery from mental overstrain, and by the athlete desirous of attains ing the highest physical condition for his trials of strength and endurance.

COBERT SHOEMAKER & CO..

GENERAL AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES,

Northeast Corner Fourth and Race Streets.

THE OLDEST OF THE DAILY PENNY PAPERS IN THE CITY.



By Mail, 30 Cents a Month.

For advertising rates, address

SCHOOL & BLAKELY.

30 and 32 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

STANDARD.

A CATHOLIC FAMILY JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Defence of Catholic Principles and the Propagation of Sound Catholic Thought, ABLE, FRESH, AND MIGOROUS.

THE CATHOLIC STANDARD is one of the largest, most ably conducted, and generally readable Catholic family newspapers in the United States. Its columns are filled every week with a great amount of varied and instructive reading matter on religious, literary, and other subjects of general interest suited to the home circle.

Its Editorials are able, fresh, and vigorous on all questions of the times pertaining to the interest of the Church and involving the rights of Catholic citizens.

It has a regular weekly correspondent stationed at Rome, and publishes weekly the latest news from all parts of Ireland. It furnishes the latest reliable Catholic news from all parts of the world, special attention being given to the reproduction of discourses by distinguished Catholic orators and preaches. In its Literary Department will be found a great variety of entertaining matter, comprising Serial Stories, Sketches of Foreign and American Life, Short Tales, Poems, Interesting Reading for the Young Folks, etc., etc.

Advertising Rates:—Per line, one insertion, 15 cents; two insertions, 25 cents; three insertions, 35 cents; four insertions, 40 cents; three months (thirteen insertions), \$1.00; six months, \$1.75; one year, \$3.00. Special notices, 25 cents per line; and advertisements printed as reading matter, 50 cents per line, each insertion.

TERMS: -\$2.50 per annum, in advance. Address HARDY & MAHONY, Publishers and Proprietors, 505 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

READ

THE oldest daily newspaper in America. The North AMERICAN, 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, sent to any address, city or country, for six cents a week. The NORTH AMERICAN is a member of the Associated Press; gives all the news; is bright, lively, sparkling, and amusing; and is just the sort of paper to please both men and women.

NE CENT! READ IT!

WIEDERSHEIM & KINTNER,

Solicitors of Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights etc.

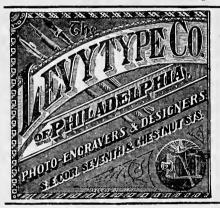
Experts and Expert Counsel in Mechanical and Electrical Matters. Electricity a Specialty. Attention to Patent Law and Patent Causes.

OFFICE, THE RECORD BUILDING,

917 and 919 Chestnut Street,

Branch Offices: \{265 Broadway, New York City.\\
514 F Street, Washington, D.C.

PHILADELPHIA



Enéravinés and Illustrations for Books, Gatalogues, Newsoabers, and Girculars promptly and accurately executed.

Levytype Co.,

Seventh and Chestuut Streets. Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE NEWS.

The News is the only Evening paper published in Baltimore. It has the monopoly of the afternoon field in this, one of the largest and most important of the leading cities in America. No other paper in the United States probably occupies a position so strikingly advantageous to advertisers.

[From The Baltimore Daily News, July 17, 1886.]

The Daily and Sunday News will hereafter be published by The Daily News Association of Baltimore City, of which Mr. Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, is President. The News will remain under the same practical management as heretofore,—Mr. E. V. Hermange, the Manager, and James R. Brewer, Editor. The reputation of Mr. Smith as one of the ablest and most successful newspaper men in the United States justifies the public in expecting that The News will not only continue to be a successful, substantial, and prosperous institution, as it is now and has been for years, but, reinforced by such valuable resources as the new corporation will bring to it, reach even a broader sphere of usefulness. The design of the new organization is to publish a thoroughly readable, pushing, reliable journal, which will be strictly independent and impartial in politics. It will be "no great man's parasite and no party's tool," but a straightforward, just, honest, fearless, enterprising, and conservative family paper, gathering and publishing all the news, and looking steadfastly, carnestly, and intelligently to the best interests of the City of Baltimore.

The terms for advertising in The News, considering the great advantages offered, are very reasonable.

"THE SUNDAY NEWS"

is the pioneer and for many years was the only Sunday newspaper published in Baltimore.

THE NEWS was the first newspaper in the South printed on the Perfecting Press, which nearly all the leading papers have since adopted. It has long been recognized as the live, enterprising paper of the city, has an immense circulation, is liberally patronized by advertisers, and appreciated by them as a most profitable medium.

THE DAILY NEWS ASSOCIATION.

How legitimate business can be legitimately extended.



The cheapness of Advertising in this age of cheap Newspapers.

Advertising the Life of Trade

THE TIMES offers to business men the CHEAPEST AND BEST medium within reach of Philadelphians for addressing the most desirable class of custom. + + + + + + + + + THE TIMES offers to daily business advertisers a rate not exceeding one-fourth of a cent PER LINE for every thousand BONA FIDE SUBSCRIBERS AND PURCHASERS. + + + +

*

*

*

THE TIMES

IS PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

THE STANDARD value of advertising in New York, and most other cities, is one cent per line per thousand copies, and few public journals can furnish such circulation on the basis of these advertising rates. + +

¥ THE THE TIMES

is read in more homes daily than any other newspaper published in Philadelphia.

THE TIMES has, we believe, much the largest circulation of any Pennsylvania journal in the thrifty and intelligent inland eities, towns, and communities which deal in Philadelphia, and it reaches every State and Territory of the Union.

ADVERTISERS CAN SEE FOR

THEMSELVES AT THE **PUBLICATION OFFICE** OF "THE TIMES" NOT

ONLY THE EXACT DAILY CIRCULATION OF

TAL I

THE PAPER, BUT EXACTLY WHERE IT CIRCU-LATES, ALL OF WHICH

CAN BE RATIFIED BY PAPER BILLS AND CASH

RECEIPTS FOR CIRCULATION

The following are the rates for advertising in THE | * advertisers and agents. All class advertisements

Amusements 15c. First page, display 50c. Editorial page, display 40c. Business Notices 35c.

SPECIAL POSITIONS,

TIMES, subject to the discount allowed to stated are charged the rates given without discount.

* Auction Sales 10e, For Sale and to Let 10c. Summer Resorts 10e. Schools

SPECIAL RATES.

THE TIMES makes no appeal to business men for advertising except on the basis of profit to the advertiser. The legitimate public journal can have no claim upon any business or interest unless it can give a profitable return for the patronage. + + Advertisers are cordially invited to visit THE TIMES office, and fully inform themselves of the advantages the paper offers for advertising.

carefully prepared at

Special Advertisements requiring artistic designs are The Times

office without charge, except for engravings.

TIMES BUILDING, Eighth and Chestnut Streets.



THE TIMES. Philadelphia.

THE

Christian Advocate

IS THE LEADING OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of all Christian bodies, THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the largest and most progressive on the continent of North America.

-	0 0 0	The Christian Advocate, of New York, reaches every week the homes of over 53,000 Church members.	0000
	0000	Its advertising space is reserved for the business of firms for whose reputation it can safely vonch.	0000
		Its advertising pages are open for any strictly first-class business.	
		Its record as a paper in which it pays to advertise is second to no other strictly first-class weekly paper in the land.	0 0 0 0
	0000	Its advertising rates are remarkably low when circulation and other advantages are considered.	

Advertising rates and any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to

PHILLIPS & HUNT,

PUBLISHERS.

805 Broadway, New York.

Special Note.—Philadelphia merchants will find The Christian Advocate a first-class medium for local business.

THE CINCINNATI "COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" says:

"THE AMERICAN is a newspaper of sterling qualities and high literary excellence. Among its contributors are a large number of the soundest thinkers and best writers in the country. An advocate of protection to American industries, it naturally sides with the party and candidates who support that policy, but in doing so it discusses all subjects, as well as the tariff, in a temperate and conservative manner, that, while serving to enlighten the mind, does not offend prejudices."

THE



WEEKLY INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ESTABLISHED 1880. \$3.00 PER YEAR.

Among the regularly maintained Departments are:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Comments on current events of importance.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

Temperate but earnest discussion of important public questions and themes.

WEEKLY NOTES.

Minor editorial comment.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

On a wide variety of topics, including the phases of Social Life, Art, Science, Literature, etc., etc.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Including letters from London and Paris by resident correspondents.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

By competent critics and expert writers in the several departments of literature, etc.

SCIENCE.

Practical and Popular Notes on current topics.

ART.

A department under the oversight of a competent critic.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A concise summary of interesting data relating to books, periodicals, announcements of publishers, the work of authors. etc.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lists of new books sent by publishers for review.

DRIFT.

Scientific, Archeological, Personal, and other timely and interesting items.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course, a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited,

WHARTON BARKER, Chairman.

PROPRIETORS.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Treasurer.

FRANK LESLIE'S LLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

A Weekly Panorama of Events at Home and Abroad.

THE WORK OF THE BEST ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, AND CONTRIBUTORS APPEARS
REGULARLY IN

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

THE editorial discussions in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper are always able and timely. Independent, but not neutral, the paper can afford to tell the truth, and does it. Public men, citizens, and all others who appreciate intelligent criticism and candid discussion of the live topics of the day—silver, tariff, civil-service reform, the customs and morals of society, together with observations upon the progress of events in the world at large—will find what Mr. Greeley used to call "mighty interesting reading" in the editorial pages of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Among the other features of the paper are first-class stories, continued and complete, by the best writers of the day; poems of the first order of merit; careful summaries of news at home and abroad—in short, all that is necessary to make up a complete, well-selected, and thoroughly-valuable first-class weekly_newspaper.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price, Ten Cents. By mail, Four Dollars per Year; One Dollar for Three Months, post-paid.

Specimen Copy, Five Cents.

ADDRESS MRS. FRANK LESLIE, PUBLISHER,

53. 55. and 57 PARK PLACE. NEW YORK.

THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 310 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$2,000,000, full paid.

Conducts a general Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Cash Deposits, Subject to Check; or on Certificates. Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on BARING BROS. & CO., London; PERIER FRERES ET CIE., Paris; MENDELSSOHN & CO., Berlin; PAUL MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, Hamburg.

Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal, etc.

Offers for Sale First-Class Investment Securities.

Particulars and terms on application.

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President. HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer. WHARTON BARKER, Vice-President. ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Gustavus English.

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Clayton French.

Francis Rawle. William Wood. Walter Garrett.

THE : ITEM

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

* 125,000 *

COPIES EVERY DAY.

The Best Family Advertising Medium in Philadelphia.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY.

Largest Manufacturers of Fine Writing Paper in the World.

Production, Twenty-Four Tons Daily.

MILLS AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

WAREHOUSE, 18 S. SIXTH STREET, 9 DECATUR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Large Stock of Flat, Folded, Linen Papers, No. 1 Colored Flat Paper,
Bankers' Linen Ledger Paper, White and Tinted
Bristol Boards, Wedding Flats;
Box Papers etc.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXPRESS.

HOUGH owned and operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is by no means restricted to its railroad lines alone. The territory covered embraces almost the entire tract of country bounded by the outpost cities of New Orleans, Shreveport, Vicksburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, New York; and its alliances, with through billing privileges, throw open to it, as though under its own name, lines to the very Pacific itself.

The growth of the Baltimore and Ohio Express has been something phenomenal. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad primarily embraced its entire

extent. As handsome a nucleus as this was, it is now but a fraction of the mileage covered. Life had hardly been breathed into the new express before it began to manifest strongly that aggressiveness which has since distinguished it. As a pioneer railway express, opposition unparalleled in express annals was brought against it, and the most absurd claims made by competitors. Shippers, however, could not be blinded to really superior service, and soon realized that a railroad would give its own express better facilities than a foreign concern. As a result, the new company waxed strong in the land, until its present extended growth has been attained.

Where "through way-billing" privileges exist, as with the Baltimore and Ohio Express, it is practically as though one express carried the shipment the entire distance, and both time and expense are saved.

The Baltimore and Ohio Express is the only express in the United States which can receive a package in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Toledo, Chicago, etc., and deliver it, by its own drivers from its own wagons, in New Orleans, Shreveport, Vicksburg, and neighboring points. Until the advent of the Baltimore and Ohio Express into that southern territory, a veritable wall of exclusiveness had been thrown around it by one express, to which all express patrons were compelled to pay tribute.



BRADBURY

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE

PIANOS

Rank as the most complete and perfect instruments manufactured.

This fact our competitors will not deny.

MANUFACTORIES: Corner Raymond and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. Loominster, Mass.

WAREROOMS: New York, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner Seventeenth Street.

Brooklyn, 338 Fulton St. Brooklyn, 664 and 606 Fulton St. Brooklyn, 95 Broadway, E. D. Brooklyn, 794 Broadway, E. D. Jersey City, 43 Montgomery St. Washington, D. C., 1225 Penna, Ave. Saratoga Springs, 486 Broadway. Chicago, Ill., 141 Wabash Ave.

F. G. SMITH, Manufacturer.

Fhilada. Warerooms, 1020 Arch St. A. H. SIMMONS, Manager.



ESTABLISHED 1804.

INCORPORATED 1883.



Charles Eneu Johnson and Company.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

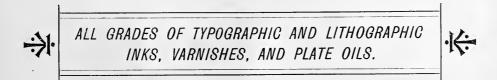
No. 509 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.



BRANCH OFFICES:

47 Rose St., New York. 40 La Salle St., Chicago. 520 Commercial St., San Francisco.



Specimen Books of Typographic and Lithographic Inks furnished on application.

Wanamaker's.

Nearly 14 acres of floor-space, and not an inch of it waste room! Why do you think it's needed? Why has Wanamaker's grown and grown until the vast store—much of it six stories high—covers a whole square?

And all within ten years! And still growing!

There's no mystery about it. The only magic in the matter is the magic of honest, fair dealing and wise buying and selling. Honesty without business tact is almost sure to end in failure; business tact without honesty is just as certain to lead to wreck. In the happy blending of the two rests the corner-stone of every great business success in the world.

Every land on earth helps to stock our store. Do you want the cutest, cunningest work of China or Japan, or the Islands of the Sea,—the staple or fancy goods of any people the sun shines on,—your first thought is, "Go to Wanamaker's." And when you go to Wanamaker's you are disappointed neither in goods nor prices.

We have demonstrated that Wanamaker's, great as it is in other respects, is first and above all else a Dry Goods Store, and the largest of all the

Dry Goods Houses of America.

The store is like home to you. Every comer is made welcome. Do you wonder that 14 acres of floor-space is not enough?

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and City-Hall Square.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: No. 409 Chestnut Street.

THE rate of mortality is less than that of any other company, and the dividends arising from that source will be correspondingly larger. The exhaustive report published by the Company, covering an experience of twenty years, shows that the number of deaths was one-third less than the number which should have occurred in accordance with the indications of the American Experience Table of Mortality, the standard of Pennsylvania, New York, and most of the States. Such a percentage of gain was never before realized.

In form of Policy; prompt settlement of Death Losses; equitable dealing with Policyholders; in strength of Organization; and in everything which contributes to the security and cheapness of Life Insurance, this Company stands unrivalled.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOS. ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Department.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

902 CHESTNUT ST.

IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds Precious Gems

Fine Porcelains
Art Pottery
Choice Bronzes

Clocks and Clock Sets Rich Paris Furniture Objects of Art

Jewelers Silversmiths

Richly-Cut Crystal
Fine Leather Goods
Electro-Plated Wares
American Watches

Art Metal Work
American Pottery
Decorative Lamps
Ecclesiastical Ware

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

English Hall Clocks

SOLE AGENTS IN

AMERICA

FOR THE FINEST TIME-KEEPER

IN EXISTENCE

THE EKEGREN WATCH

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

PHILA DELPHIA.



PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Broad and Chestnut Streets.



BRANCH TOFFICES:

622 Chestnut Street, N. W. cor. Sixteenth and Market Streets, 334 North Third Street, Broad Street Station, 1110 South Broad Street. 3962 Market Street, Market Street Wharf, 210 West Girard Avenue, Ninth Street and Columbia Avenue,

Kensington Depot, 1114 South Fifth Street, 1812 Girard Avenue, Broad and Callowhill Streets. Ninth and Green Streets, Third and Berks Streets. Pier 8 South Delaware Avenue, Girard Avenue Station, P. & R. R.

HOWSON & SONS

HOWSON & SONS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, with offices in the cities of PHILADELPHIA and WASHINGTON, D. C., attend to Patent Law business, in the Courts, and before the Patent Office.

They solicit Patents, and register trade-marks and labels in the United States and in foreign countries; prosecute and defend infringement and other suits relating to patents, trademarks or copyrights in the Courts; examine into, and give reports and opinions upon, questions as to the novelty of inventions, the validity of patents, etc., and attend to Patent Law business in all its branches,

CHARLES HOWSON HENRY HOWSON HUBERT HOWSON

110 S. Fourth St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branch, 915 F St., Washington, D. C.

Send for Book on Patents

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

21 and 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Founded 1784. The Oldest-Established Seed House in America.





IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, FERTILIZERS,

AND ALL REQUISITES FOR

GARDEN AND FARM.

Catalogues and Prices on application. Merchants, send for details of our "Cremation" plan in the sale of Seeds.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

21 AND 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

Lombard Investment Company

Guarantee Fund to Secure Investors, \$2,300,000.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS:

GEO. M. TROUTMAN, President Central National Bank. GEO. BURNHAM, Baldwin Locomotive Works. GEORGE PHILLER, President First National Bank. WM. B. BEMENT, Industrial Iron Works.

WM. McGEORGE, Jr., Attorney at Law.

HE investing business now conducted by this Company has been prosecuted under the same management for thirty-five years. Among many thousands of investors are included over fifty Savings Banks and some two hundred of the most conservative corporations, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Colleges and other Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Churches, Literary and Secret Societies. Some of these have been buying for from ten to twenty years; in one single case to the extent of over \$1,000,000, and in another to over \$600,000. All will testify that they have never lost a penny of principal or interest.

The celebrated first mortgages of this Company, in amounts from \$250 to \$20,000, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest of which are guaranteed by above fund, can be had at par and accrued interest from the undersigned. The coupons for interest are receivable at any bank or payable on presentation at this office. Also, in limited amounts and for a very short time, some of the special \$300,000 issue of Debentures, running for ten years and paying 5 per cent. semi-annually, which, besides being secured by above guarantee fund, are specially secured by a deposit of \$315,000 of first mortgages on property valued at at least two and a half times the amount of loan, with the Philadelphia Trust Co. as trustees.



INSURANCE,

Trust, and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN ITS

Marble Fire-Proof Building, 325-331 Chestnut St.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including Bonds and Stocks, Plate, Jewelry, Deeds, etc., taken for safe keeping, on special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

Vault doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks..

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS at prices varying from \$10 to \$200, according to size. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

Deposits of money received on interest.

Income collected and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES and EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the Courts, corporations, and individuals; and acts as Agent for the Registration and Transfer of Loans and Stocks of Corporations, and in the payment of Coupons or Registered Interest or Dividends. It furnishes Letters of Credit available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security the Company has a Special Trust Capital of \$1,000,000 primarily responsible for its Trust obligations.

Wills receipted for and safely kept without charge.

Building and Vaults lighted by the Edison Electric Light.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Trensurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

G. S. CLARK, Safe Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:

S. A. CALDWELL. EDWARD W. CLARK. GEORGE F. TYLER. HENRY C. GIBSON. WM. H. MERRICK. JOHN B. GEST. EDWARD T. STEEL. THOMAS DRAKE., THOMAS McKEAN. C. A. GRISCOM. JOHN C. BULLITT.



Bonbong and Chocolates,

1320 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.



⇒SEED WAREHOUSE ₩

Nos. 475 and 477 North Fifth Street,

Nos. 476 and 478 York Avenue.

* JUDGE *

A BRILLIANT, SATIRICAL, HUMOROUS PICTORIAL.



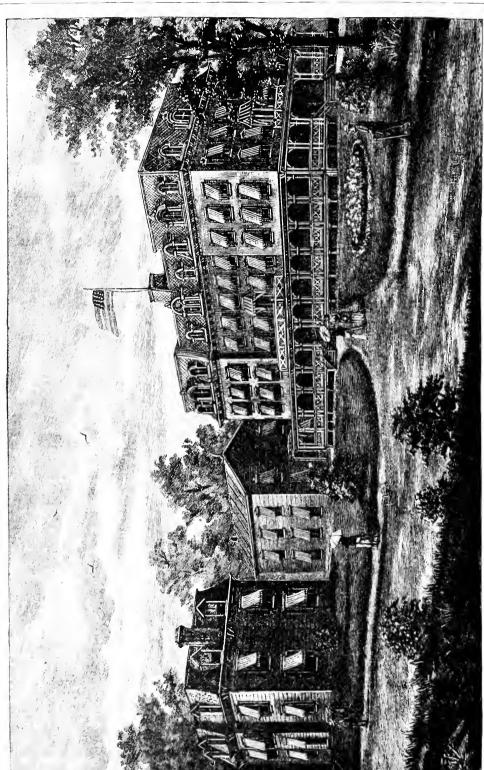
AND BRIMFUL OF GOOD SENSE AND CLEAN READING.

Sold Everywhere for 10 Cents.

Subscription Price: \$4.00 per Year, \$2.00 for Six Months, \$1.00 for Three Months.

A subscription for "Judge" carries with it a bona fide Insurance Policy for \$500 on the leading railroads of the country. See page 12 of this week's issue for confirmation.





SWITHIN G. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA AGADEMY

MEDIA, PENNA.,

Thirteen Miles from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. School Year opens in September.

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